

## Jewish extremists renew attacks on Aqsa Mosque

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Militants from a rightist Jewish organization attempted to break into the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound on Wednesday to perform prayers inside the mosque, Israeli Radio reported.

The extremists clashed with Arab citizens, until the violence was stopped by police who arrested eight Arabs for interrogation.

The Jewish militants held their prayers at Bab Al-Aghbar, one of the compound's gates, and threatened to return to the mosque to start the construction of the so-called "Third Temple" over the debris of the mosque, the radio said.

The religious extremists reportedly expect the occupation authorities to permit them to enter the mosque and perform their prayers during the next few weeks. Rabbi David Albon, a member of the organization, has imported a special fabric for the manufacture of ritual gowns to be worn inside the Aqsa Mosque.

The leader of the movement, Gershom Salmon, has urged the Israeli government to proclaim its sovereignty over the mosque before militants blow it up.

In occupied Jerusalem, hundreds of students did not attend school on Wednesday. The

students burned car tyres and hurled stones at Israeli vehicles. One policeman was injured and the windows of two Israeli vehicles were smashed.

One hundred and twenty-four people, including children, were arrested during the past 48 hours in the West Bank.

The military correspondent of the Israeli Army Radio reported that Israeli settlers have erected checkpoints on many streets inside Hebron, and were asking for identity cards from Arab residents. Several clashes between Arabs and settlers occurred in the streets of the city, during which settlers opened fire and used teargas. Two Arabs were injured.

In Halhul, a group armed settlers broke into the city at dawn on Wednesday, smashing car windows and lights. They also opened fire at Arab houses and broke their windows.

In Ramallah, settlers broke into Rahah Hotel, where university students live, and beat them. Ramallah residents erected barricades on Wednesday and hurled stones at Israeli military vehicles.

In Nablus, residents smashed the window of a military Jeep and set fire to an Israeli vehicle and car tyres. Nationalist placards were raised by Arabs, who also shouted slogans against the occupation.

## Hussein-Arafat talks 'positive'

Continued from page 1

the committee heard a report from Mr. Arafat on the progress of his talks with the King, and those of his aides with Jordanian ministers and other officials.

Executive Committee member Mohsen Abu Molar, speaking to the press after the second session, said that and that is to adhere to the decisions of the Palestine National Council and of Foz as a minimum level for Arab political moves, with emphasis on PLO rejection of the Reagan Plan as a basis for any move.

Asked about the proposed Arab summit meeting to be held in Morocco around mid-April, he replied that the present critical situation, especially that of the people in the occupied territory, demands a summit conference.

### Ignoring basics

In his personal opinion, he said, there were no positive elements in the Reagan Plan, as it is only another "cycle of the Camp David". As long as it continues to ignore the confirmed rights of the Palestinian people, for return, self-determination,

an independent state, and as long as it ignores the PLO, then it is really ignoring the basic matters.

He added that he did not believe that the Reagan and Foz plans could be reconciled, as they completely contradict each other in content regarding the rights of the Palestinians.

Asked whether there is consensus within the executive committee to reject the Reagan Plan, he said that the PNC, from which the Executive Committee emanated, had stressed this fact, and that is to reject it as a proper basis for a permanent solution to the Palestine problem.

The Foz plan can be implemented first and foremost by adhering to it, he said, which means that the minimum Arab rights must be protected. This implies not "falling into the arms of American liquidation projects," such as Camp David and the Reagan Plan.

Asked about reports of differences among the Palestinian leaders, Executive Committee member and Secretary General Mohammad Zuhdi Nashashibi told The Star they were entirely untrue. But he said there were minor difficulties between the PLO and Jordan, and he hoped that within the short time remaining before the summit conference they would be ironed out.



**BEIRUT BLOCKAGE:** Traffic backs up more than three kilometres on the coastal highway south of Beirut on Tuesday, due to an Israeli checkpoint. Several commando attacks occurred on Tuesday, including an ambush in the Shouf region and a body-trapped car explosion near the 'Ain Al-Hilweh refugee camp. Israeli troops halted all port activity at the southern city of Sidon as they searched for those responsible for an explosion near the harbour.

(AP wirephoto)

● **MADRID** — Israeli Labour Party leader Shimon Peres was quoted as saying that Israel and Spain would establish diplomatic relations in the near future. The Spanish news agencies Efe and Europa Press said Peres met for two hours on Tuesday with Spanish Socialist Premier Felipe Gonzalez. Spain has never had diplomatic relations with Israel.

● **BERNE** — A Libyan diplomat who is leaving Switzerland after a spying case had supplied weapons and ammunition to two Swiss terrorists earlier, but the Swiss decided not to deport him. The Swiss Justice and Police Ministry confirmed that the Libyan charge d'affaires, Mohammed Abdul Mawek, was named by an informer as the person who provided the terrorists with their guns. Claudia Blehlin and Juerg Wehren, arrested in November 1980 as they were preparing explosives, were sentenced five weeks ago.

● **BEIRUT** — British diplomatic sources said US Secretary of State George Shultz will pay a visit to several Middle Eastern capitals including Amman, Beirut and Damascus, a Lebanese newspaper reported. "Al-Sabeer" newspaper quoted British high-ranking officials as saying the time is appropriate for such visits especially while Israeli-Lebanese negotiations on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon have reached a dead end.

● **VIENNA** — The United Nations Decade for Disabled Persons will be launched in Vienna later this month, the United Nations Information Service said. The decade, extending from 1983 to 1992, is designed as a continuation of the activities initiated during the Year of Disabled Persons staged by the UN in 1982. The UN Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs wants to help improve the situation of disabled persons throughout the world, particularly in developing countries, the service said.

● **TUNIS** — Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) Habib Al-Chattabi, on Wednesday for Rome, for a meeting with Pope John Paul.

## The US takes tentative steps to curb Israel

By Abdulsalam Massarueh  
Star Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, announcing last Thursday the suspension of delivery of military aircraft to Israel, gave the impression of being forced into the move against all the might of his will. Mr. Reagan attempted to justify the action with a letter from his administration to Sen. Charles Percy — sent on 16 July but kept secret until now — saying only that Israel "may" have violated the US-Israeli arms sale agreement of 23 July 1952.

The administration, in an attempt to pre-empt yet another nerve wracking campaign of Israeli lobbying, attempted to show concern for Israeli demands for "security". But it insisted that if the 75 F-16 planes were to be delivered to Israel, "the spirit of the law" which was enacted by the Congress of the United States, "would be violated."

The government still hasn't come right out and said last year's Israeli invasion of

Lebanon was not a defensive move. But the administration, frustrated with Israeli tactics of delaying and sabotaging the talks on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, decided to throw the book at Israel, since time is running out on President Reagan's peace pinn.

### 'Substantial violation'

According to the Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement between the US and Israel of 23 July 1952, "the government of Israel assures the United States government that such equipment, materials or services as may be acquired from the United States... are required for and will be used solely to maintain its internal security, its legitimate self-defence or to permit it to participate in the defence of the area of which it is a part, or United Nations collective security arrangements and measures, and that it will not undertake any act of aggression against any other state."

Although the United States government has ample evidence that the Israel war in Lebanon was an act of aggression, the State department unwavering support of Israel, said in the 16 July 1982 letter, "in these

circumstances, I must report on behalf of the president pursuant to section 3(C)(2), that a substantial violation by Israel of these provisions may have occurred."

Under the Arms Export Control Act, which the State Department notified Congress of its possible violations, Israel could be deprived of all future US arms sales if it was found that the invasion of Lebanon definitely violated the terms of the 1952 agreement.

US officials were not decisive when they issued their preliminary judgment. Israel officials, beginning with Menachem Begin, and going down the line to Shimon Peres, Arens and others, tried to tell the United States that their holocaust in Lebanon was for self-defence.

### Halfhearted

The only official finding so far has been halfhearted, indicating that Israel will never be found guilty of violating agreements and laws of the United States, especially now on the eve of the 1984 presidential elections. Washington sources revealed that a routine letter to Congress, informing the

Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the intent to sell 75 F-16s to Israel, worth \$2.5 billion, was sent on June 16. But Israel had already invaded Lebanon, on June 6.

### Gift to Arens

Although the American administration has put the planes on hold until Israel shows some flexibility and begins to withdraw its forces from Lebanese soil, the US has not abandoned Israel completely. Only a few days ago the Pentagon announced its intention to sell Israel 200 Sidewinder missiles worth \$16 million. The missiles seem to be a gift from Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger to his Israeli counterpart, Moshe Arens, who demonstrated some flexibility and was forthcoming on the sharing of secrets gained from Russian weapons captured in Lebanon.

The official US rationale about the missile deal was that the Sidewinders are considered defensive and not offensive weapons. But no matter what line the administration is attempting to draw between the Sidewinders and the F-16s, it is obvious that the United States is not about to punish Israel very hard.

## Halevi speaks of peace prospects

# 'Resistance must continue'

By Lella G. Deeb

Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Palestinian resistance struggle is an important factor in Israeli politics, and its continuation is essential for Israelis to realize the mistakes of their government, Mr. Ilan Halevi said in an interview with The Star on Wednesday.

Mr. Halevi, a former Israeli who now heads the Palestine Liberation Organization's Information Office in Paris, was in Amman to attend the funeral of Dr. Issam Sartawi, the PLO official who was assassinated in Lisbon on Sunday. He had been chosen by PLO Chairman Arafat to replace Dr. Sartawi at the Lisbon conference of the Socialist International.

In the interview, he said there were forces developing within Israeli Jewish society which are becoming more and more aware of the deadlock and suicidal course followed by the Israeli leaders. These currents, he explained, were reinforced in the protest movement against the war in Lebanon.

But first, all these forces together still represent a minority trend, which does not compensate for the increasing "fascization of Israeli political life," and also, there are very few among those who protest who are aware of the nature of the Palestine question — which means that they criticize later developments and implications of Zionism without facing the fundamental character of Zionist ideology as such.

"I am convinced that the continuation of the Palestinian struggle is a condition for the strengthening of these forces, because it is only to the extent that the Israeli leadership will face a serious crisis that these forces will be able to gain popular support in Israel," said Mr. Halevi.

### Uncompromising stand

Asked to comment on peace efforts in the Middle East, Mr. Halevi said that they are all said that they are all blocked by the uncompromising stand of the Israeli government, and the continued support of the United States for this stand. He added that peace could come in two ways: Outside pressure or changes within Israeli society itself.

So far as outside pressure is concerned, he continued, for a variety of reasons, the Arab

states are not in a position, or are not willing to exert effective pressure on the United States or directly on Israel, such as through military confrontation. "Where international political and diplomatic pressure is concerned, the American government even though from time to time it criticizes some aspects of Israeli policy, continues to deny in principle the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Asked for his opinion of the Reagan Plan, he said that there were two things about it: Its content, and the American attitude. The first is built upon the denial of Palestinian self-determination and the PLO's ability to represent the Palestinians.

On the second aspect, he said the Americans have been asking the Palestinians and Arabs to endorse the plan without showing any willingness to impose it on Israel.

Mr. Halevi thinks that they have failed the test, and the result is a momentary deadlock, which, in many ways, was foreseeable. Now, the Palestinians have endorsed, and support without reservation the Foz peace plan, which remains the sole sound basis for a global peace settlement in the area. If this plan is not taken into consideration today by the US, it means that "we must continue the struggle with all means, including armed struggle, to create a political and international balance of power favourable to this plan."

Mr. Halevi, although of French birth and nationality, was brought up as an Israeli. He is the first such person to be employed by the Palestine Liberation Organization. He has lived in Paris since 1976, and has written and published two books there. Earlier he was publishing a monthly bulletin called "Nouvelles de l'Interieur", which was news from the occupied territory.

Asked why he had left Israel in 1976, Mr. Halevi explained that he had been arrested several times for what was termed "contacts with Palestinian resistance," but the final straw came when the Israelis arrested and expelled his French wife. He says he has been an anti-Zionist militant since the 1967 war, and was a member of Matzpen (an anti-Zionist revolutionary socialist group) until 1970. He was also a part of the "Mat'ek" or "Nidal" group, which split from Matzpen.

When he got to Paris, Mr. Halevi worked as a journalist, and for two years was the personal secretary of the famous anti-Zionist Israeli Shalom. He has always been involved in French associations of solidarity with Palestinians.



At the funeral of assassinated PLO official Issam Sartawi: Ilan Halevi (left) and the widow, Dr. Wadad Sartawi (Photos by Hassan Ibrahim)

## Palestinian peacemaker buried close to home

By Lella G. Deeb

Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — "The hills and plains of Palestine are crying for him," said one noble of condolences to the Sartawi family. More condolences and expressions of grief came from all over the world for Dr. Issam Sartawi, assassinated in Lisbon at the Socialist International Conference last Sunday.

Many thought of Dr. Sartawi as the roving ambassador of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He had a very definite hand in opening doors for the PLO in Europe and setting up its offices there. He was best known for starting the Palestinian-Israeli dialogue, Mr. Maxim Ghilan, a French Jew and publisher of the magazine "Israel and Palestine", told The Star that it would take the world 10 years to understand what he was doing, but "the dialogue will go on."

Dr. Sartawi's body arrived from Lisbon on Tuesday on a Moroccan military plane. The plane

had been delayed at Lisbon airport because authorities there would not give it clearance to take off. After the Moroccan pilot threatened to take off anyway, it was permitted to leave, with full military honours being paid in the memory of the peacemaker. At Amman Airport Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ud Ibn Zaid represented His Majesty King Hussein in receiving it.

A few hours earlier Dr. Wadad Sartawi, wife of the deceased, had arrived from Paris where she has lived from the last seven years. She was accompanied by her three children: Nadia 15, Omar 13, and Rana seven years old. Dr. Sartawi declined to make any statement to the press, but maintained a calm demeanor and self-control throughout.

The family went to the Jordan University Hospital to pay their last respects to the hero. The coffin, which was sealed, was draped with the Palestinian flag. The commander of the Palestine

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## House panel softens proposed measure to punish Jordan

By Charles Rabb

WASHINGTON (KUNA) — The House Foreign Affairs Europe and Middle East Subcommittee sweetened fiscal 1984 foreign assistance terms for Israel but softened a planned rebuke to Jordan for declining to enter President Reagan's proposed peace talks on a Palestinian entity.

Subcommittee Chairman Lee Hamilton (Democrat-Indiana) on Tuesday warned that an amendment prohibiting financing advanced weapons to Jordan until it enters direct negotiations with Israel was "unwise and goes a little too far."

With the president's 1 September peace initiative "hanging by a thread," he said, the amendment would amount to "a rebuke at a critical moment in the process."

The amendment was proposed earlier in the mark-up of the proposed foreign assistance bill by strong supporters of Israel on the subcommittee who were annoyed with Jordan's decision not to enter the talks. His Majesty King Hussein said on Sunday he would not enter the talks because the Palestine Liberation Organization was seeking to change an agreement he had worked out with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Heeding Rep. Hamilton's warning, the subcommittee adopted a modified version of his substitute amendment saying foreign military sales guaranteed in the act may be used to finance advanced weapons for Jordan only if the president has certified to Congress that Jordan is publicly committed to recognizing Israel and to prompt direct peace negotiations with Israel, and the United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 and the Camp David accords.

## Arafat 'ready to meet again'

STOCKHOLM, (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat said here on Wednesday he is still ready and willing to continue talks with His Majesty King Hussein and preparing for that. "We are ready and we will do our best to continue these joint talks with the Jordanians," Mr. Arafat declared at a crowded press conference during his visit to Stockholm, where he was invited by the party led by Olof Palme.

Mr. Arafat indicated a postponement of the projected Arab summit at Rabat in Morocco had been agreed in conjunction between him and King Hassan of Morocco. The PLO leader was reported preparing to fly to Morocco late on Wednesday night following a banquet here for talks with King Hassan. But on direct question he answered only "maybe. Why not?"

During the more than half-hour long meeting with the press the PLO leader made clear he does not embrace US President Reagan's Middle East peace plan — although he found "some positive elements in it" and the PLO sticks to the Arab plan from the Foz summit.

### INSIDE:



For the first time in Jordan:

The Star publishes World Paper, a 16-page pullout news supplement. Also, Muslims from around the world descend on Amman, Page 3; Italian jazz maestro comes to town, page 4; Israel tries to hide its shame, page 7; Turkey's greatest singer comes to Jordan, page 13.



## Food seminar faces Jordan's problems

By Kathy Kinkish  
Special to the Star

AMMAN — Organizers of the two-day seminar on the Jordanian food industry which ended in Amman on Tuesday clearly took the approach that understanding all aspects of a problem is the first step towards solving it.

At the seminar they went through a thorough study of all the difficulties Jordan faces with its food industry before proposing any recommendations for setting it on its feet.

### Barriers

Seminar organizers also emphasized that the successful realization of their recommendations depends on co-operation and co-ordination between all sectors, government and non-government alike. This includes the ministries of agriculture, industry and trade, supply health, labour and

education and the Jordanian universities and research centres.

The problems Jordan faces in its food industry are little different from those facing most developing countries.

The major agricultural problems are lack of water resources, a dependency on dry farming and ignorance on the part of farmers in the use of fertilizers and insecticides.

As to the foodstuffs industry itself, the seminar highlighted several barriers that discourage its development.

The two major problems are a poor knowledge of market requirements on the part of those involved in the industry and the tedious procedures necessary to obtain official approval for the establishment of new projects.

Once an industry is established it faces continuing problems of poor electricity, telephone and telex services, a shortage of spare parts for machinery,

high electricity and fuel costs and lack of suitably qualified technicians and administrators.

### Consumer Impact

It is also obvious that consumers also contribute to discouraging local industry by their preference for imported food. This is often due to the false belief that imported goods are superior. The local food industry is also unable to compete with foreign prices due to heavy taxes on basic industrial materials and packaging.

Local marketing also has its problems. Local products are not well advertised and their distribution throughout the market is inefficient.

The seminar, which was held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, and attended by representatives of Jordanian minis-

tries, Arab and international organizations, the Council For Arab Economic Unity and the various Arab Funds, ended with a series of recommendations that it is hoped will be fulfilled in the near future.

The recommendations covered agricultural production, marketing and pricing systems, the protection of national production, and control and export policies.

The emphasis in agriculture was on the need to survey potential water resources and to encourage farmers to use fertilizers and insecticides and to grow more cereal crops.

The seminar called on the authorities to carry out feasibility studies before establishing new food industries and to legislate to protect local industry from excessive foreign competition.

## Genuine needlework appears Saturday

By Hamdan Al-Haj  
Special to the Star

AMMAN (Star) — Examples of the only authentic Palestinian embroidery being made today will be on display in an open house at the home of Mrs. Widad Kassar on Saturday, the Star learned.

From 11 a.m. - 3 p.m., Mrs. Kassar will show the work of Mrs. Leila Jirjis and 90 women in Palestinian refugee camps. Her home is behind the Amman Training Hotel, in the Fourth Circle area.

### In Brief

• THE MINISTRY of Communications has issued its first batch of commemorative stamps for 1983 on the subject of the Sabra and Shatila massacres. The stamps come in 10, 25, 40, 50 and 100 fils denominations.

• THE INTERIOR Ministry has decided to hold a celebration on Traffic Day, 4 May 1983 under the theme, "People are Our Greatest Asset." Drivers, not policemen will be honoured, and some citizens who have been disabled as a result of road accidents will receive recognition.

• THE FOREIGN Ministry has decided to transfer ambassadors Walid Al-Durra from India and Hani Khalifa from Spain, back to Amman. Ambassador Taher Al-Madi will go from Paris to London, Abdul Hadi Al-Majali from Washington to Tokyo, Hani Al-Khasawneh from Moscow to Paris and Ibrahim Izzeddine from London to Washington.

• THE MINISTRY of Education has instructed schools to hold their year-end graduation ceremonies inside the school buildings and on a simple scale. Previously many ceremonies have been held at the Palace of Culture, as a result of which the supporters of students had to bear huge expenses.

## Islamic world comes together in Aal Al-Bait

By Hamdan Al-Haj  
Special to the Star

AMMAN — Islamic civilisation is a product of the Islamic faith, His Majesty King Hussein said on Monday. Islam involves faith, worship and actions, and is an integral unit that cannot be divided, he said.

The King was speaking before the second annual conference of the Royal Academy of Islamic Civilization Research (the Aal Al-Bait Foundation) at the Royal Cultural Centre. "Islamic faith and teachings are the spark that ignited the flame of civilisation, and illuminated the path for Muslims to pursue the course of knowledge, scientific research and construction of a great civilisation, which lasted for centuries," he said.

The King added that Islam, as a great religion, was able to encompass all other religions, and paved the way for the followers of other faiths to live in peace and freedom in accordance with their beliefs. He appealed to the conference and to scholars, centres, university professors, researchers and institutes to "mobilize their efforts for the dignity of our nation and the restoration of our civilisation".

The King noted that Islamic principles and teachings motivated Muslims to acquire knowledge, conduct scientific research and build up a civilisation that enriched humanity for centuries.

Dr. Nasreddin Al-Assad, the foundation's president, which was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Slad Badran, as well as many high court and government officials, Muslim and Christian clergymen and diplomats.

The King attended the conference's first working session, which was held under the chairmanship of Crown Prince Hassan. It devoted its work to subject of an Encyclopaedia of the foundation intends to publish. The 22-volume encyclopaedia will take about 10 years to complete. The meeting also discussed the publication of an atlas, and a place to collect and copy famous Islamic manuscripts.

The conference, attended by 60 delegations from all over the Islamic world, was also to discuss education in Islam, financial administration in Islam, the treatment of non-Muslims and Ashura consultations in Islam.

Dr. Assad, in an interview with the Star, said that even during the conference's first two sessions a great amount of work had been done. Several committees had been formed to examine certain subjects and prepare recommendations.

Dr. Assad pointed out that it would be profitable to hold meetings among Muslims themselves to gain a mutual understanding, before holding meetings with other cultural or religious communities. "These kinds of meetings supply us with new thoughts, and make it possible to orient us in the demand that our religion demands from us," he said.

The foundation has active members all over the world, in many countries including the Soviet Union, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Turkey, the United States and Senegal — in addition to members from the entire Arab world. In spite of its youth the foundation has constructed the basis, and "now we wish that other progressive steps will follow accurately and systematically," Dr. Assad said. "Jerusalem has the most important position in our minds and work, and we are trying to copy or to reproduce unique manuscripts in Jerusalem that are not available in any part of the world."

Prof. Sami Hamamneh, a Jordanian-born American citizen teaching at King Abdul-Aziz University in Jeddah, said that his special concern was with "Muslims' treatment of the 'Ahl Al-Dhimma' (non-Muslims)."

"I believe that, throughout Arab history, there were a lot of prejudices against them to be fair. ... and in the modern period, politically, there is animosity (from the West) against the Arab nations."

"But as an Arab Christian, I feel that the Muslims are my brothers and in every respect we have common ground as a nation, culturally, in language, hopes, and all other aspects. What comes against us, we will share as one nation."

"We feel that the project of an Encyclopaedia of Islam is overdue. It is a very important matter as a national document that should be done as soon as possible."



His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Aal Al-Bait Foundation President Nasreddin Al-Assad at the foundation conference's opening session (Petra photo)

"I am a man who admires the Muslim culture, religion and civilisation. You can't leave the past behind as if nothing happened. The life of a nation continues and develops; therefore we are always inspired by our great past in our golden age of Islam, which connects us in the present with all challenges of the past and looks to a united future in which the Arab Muslim nation will aspire to a great civilisation."

One participant has attracted a great deal of attention in his adoption of Islam as his religion. He is the French philosopher Roger Garaudy, who in 1946 wrote a pamphlet entitled, "The Contribution of Arab-Islamic Civilization." In an interview with the Star, Mr. Garaudy said in the book he tried to fight against the West's "evacuation" of Islam, and to explain to the West what Islam is not and what it is.

He recalled that when he was 20 years of age in 1931, the state was passing through a great crisis, economically, culturally and politically. He chose to be both a Marxist and a Christian, at a time when neither his father nor his mother followed either path.

He stressed that Marxism was not a religion, it was only a method and a technique to solve the social problems. "Christianity is separating what belongs to Caesar and what belongs to God."

"It seems to me that Prophet Muhammad was not only a prophet, but he was a businessman, a judge, a lawyer and a political leader of the state of Medina." In Islam, he said, he found "the answer of what I was searching for."

During the last two years, the philosopher published a book named "Islam with Future Promise", and wrote another on Zionist politics, in which he emphasises that Zionism and Judaism are not the same thing.

"The greatest danger, even for Israel, is Zionism. Any country who chooses peace must not mount such violent invasions as have seen in the Arab territories."

"This explains Zionism's historical failure and the current difficulties it faces. Eighteen per cent of all Jews are living in Israel now, and more people are leaving than are coming," Mr. Garaudy said.

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## Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. Ltd

### Text for expatriate recruiting

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##### Qualifications and experience:

A Degree or Diploma in mining engineering acceptable to register with Jordan Engineers Association. Minimum 10 years experience in open pit mining or large earth-moving operations, several years of which spent in walking dragline operations. Knowledge of English is essential.

Duties: Responsible for continuous operation and maintenance of a dragline plant consisting of a 41 m x 11 m and 31.3 m boom electric walking dragline, two D9 bulldozers, two 45-R blasthole drills, Auto truck, two cranes, complete maintenance workshop and 33/6.6 KV Power Distribution System. Manage a work force of about 70 consisting of local and expatriate labour. Perform all necessary planning, scheduling, budgeting, etc. Report to El Hassa Mine Manager for instructions and coordination.

#### 2. DRAGLINE MECHANICAL MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDANT

##### Qualifications and experience:

A Degree or Diploma in mechanical engineering acceptable to register with Jordan Engineers Association. Minimum 8 years experience on maintenance of mine plant equipment, at least 4 years of which with walking dragline operations. Knowledge of English is essential.

Duties: Responsible for proper maintenance and mechanical availability of dragline plant machinery listed above. Plan, organise and implement preventive maintenance, repairs and major overhauls of all mechanical equipment. Responsible for correct specifications and timely requisitions of all mechanical spares and maintenance supplies.

#### 3. DRAGLINE ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE SUPERINTENDANT

##### Qualifications and experience:

A Degree or Diploma in electrical engineering acceptable to register with Jordan Engineers Association. Minimum 8 years experience in electrical maintenance of mine plant equipment, at least 4 years of which with electrical dragline or large electric shovel operations. Knowledge of English is essential.

Duties: Responsible for proper maintenance and electrical availability of dragline plant equipment listed above. Plan, organise and implement preventive maintenance, repairs and major overhauls of all electrical equipment. Responsible for correct specifications and timely orders of electrical spares and maintenance supplies.

4. Two Mechanical Maintenance Supervisors
5. Electrical Maintenance Supervisor
6. Drilling and Blasting Foreman
7. Welding Supervisor
8. Three 1st-class Dragline Maintenance Electricians
9. Electronic and Instrument Technicians
10. Three Dragline Operators
11. Two 1st-class Welders with certificates
12. Two 1st-class Fitters for dragline maintenance.

Conditions of employment: Employment is normally by 1-year contract renewable annually. Salaries are negotiable and paid free of tax.

Benefits include 30 days annual leave, return air fares to place of recruitment are paid to the employee, his wife and children up to 18 years of age at the end of each 12-month period of service. Unused annual leave is carried forward. Rent-free housing is available at El-Hassa town site. Company's health scheme and the national pension insurance will apply to all expatriate employees. Employment is scheduled to start in May 1983 but not later than August 1983.

Applications providing full details of qualifications, experience, marital status and other personal data, together with a passport size photo, names and dates of birth of family members, contact phone number and address should be forwarded by air mail to:

Managing Director  
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.  
Post Office Box 30  
Amman - Jordan

## Italian jazz master to play in Amman

By Kathy Spillman  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The father of Italian jazz, Maestro Giorgio Gaslini, will present the history of jazz music to Jordanian audience at the Royal Cultural Centre on 17 April, as part of the European Community's Spring Festival.

Maestro Gaslini has produced numerous jazz festivals, introduced the study of jazz to Italian universities, recorded over 70 albums and composed 41 motion picture soundtracks. He has played an average of 150 concerts a year over the last decade.

Gaslini's prodigious musical career opened when he began studying piano at the age of seven. He performed his first concert at nine, conducted a Glen Miller-style swing band at 12 and at age 18 was hailed by critics as the first Italian bebop musician.

Between 1949 and 1951, Maestro Gaslini obtained six degrees from the Verdi conservatory in his native Milan. In composition, band conducting, piano, vocal polyphony, choral singing and orchestration. He attended the Chigiana Academy to perfect his conducting technique with the help of Paul Von Kempen.

Maestro Gaslini, who has devoted himself to synthesizing his love for jazz with contemporary music and has an accomplished personal improvisational style, has recorded with Steve Lacy, Roswell Rudd, Jean-Luc Ponty,

Gato Barbieri and others. Critics have noted that he handles the keyboard with authority and plays a remarkably strong solo piano.

Gaslini will be accompanied by a talented and accomplished musician plus a new singing talent, Francesca Oliveri, who will sing jazz and blues to the concert in Amman.

Members of the Gaslini Quartet include saxophone player Claudio Alfranchini and tenor sax Maurizio Aldirra Nunez. Nunez has played with jazz greats Ronny Blake and Kenny Clarke.

Fabio Morgera and Daniel Di Giorgio will accompany Gaslini on the trumpet and percussion, respectively. Morgera is a member of the Youthful Orchestra of the EEC, and Di Giorgio won the first European prize for percussionists in 1979.

Giko Pavan will be playing bass for the sextet. He has experience with chamber orchestras as well as with contemporary ensembles, and has played in concerts with Kenny Drew and Art Farmer.

The most experienced of the backup musicians is drummer Paolo Pellegatti. In 1978 he attended the Berklee College of Music in Boston, and subsequently went on to play with some of the most well-known jazz musicians in America.

## Conference looks at Jordan's environments through history

By Steven Ross  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — "The environment is everything but me." That quotation, cited by one of the participants in the Second International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan, in part accounted for the great diversity of the subjects treated.

The conference, held under His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's patronage, ended its work on Sunday at the Amro Hotel. In six days of meetings comprising 15 working sessions, scholars from all over the world read, heard and discussed 36 papers on the general theme of "Environment of Jordan: Geographical and Historical." Within that framework, the 300 participants looked at topics as far apart as the origin of monotheistic religion and modern methods of controlling soil erosion.

Participants in the conference included some of the great names of Jordanian archaeology, those who have in the last 25 years made large contributions to the discipline and who continue to do so. Many of the heads and members of foreign archaeological missions and expeditions in Jordan were also present, in addition to a number of Jordan's notable scholars in the sciences concerned.

Old colleagues  
Crown Prince Hassan participated in the sessions and joined some of the more distinguished scholars in taking the chair one morning. This was one of the factors contributing to a lively and very informative round of discussions after the presentations of the actual papers. The participants were for the large part old colleagues or knew one another from the first conference at Oxford in 1980. They were able to carry their debates on after the working sessions — many of them were staying

at the hotel — making it a most profitable week.

What brought new life to the conference, however, were the contributions of the younger historians and scientists — both Jordanian and foreign — and the viewpoint of some participants who were new to such a forum. These included environmentalists, geologists and scientists of other specialties. In addition to archaeologists who had little or no familiarity with Jordan itself.

Many of the papers and ensuing discussions were purely archaeological, dealing with problems of stratigraphy and chronology, and new discoveries. These were sometimes linked to the conference's environmental theme through such concepts as the "political" or "religious" environment of a particular site or population — or through graphic descriptions of their surroundings, accompanied by the display of slides. Some of the archaeologists, too, proceeded to expand their findings unencumbered by an need to speak of the "environment."

Environment of early man  
However, the particular emphasis of the theme title was borne out by a large number of technical and survey reports that addressed issues of geology, climatology and natural science. Reports on recent fieldwork which gave evidence of the life and environment of early man were also presented.

The importance of Jordan to scholars in all fields of historical research was evident throughout the week. One participant, radiocarbon dating specialist Dr. R.E. Taylor of the University of California, expressed to The Star his conviction that "Jordan is going to be the key to the prehistoric history of the Near East." As another example from a very different viewpoint, Fr. Michele Piccirillo of the Franciscan Biblical Institute said in his lecture that "The mosaics of Jordan are about the best in the Byzantine world."

## Amman Financial Market Report

### Banks in demand

By Mamdauh El-Ghaly

DURING THIS week there was a strong flow of funds into the banks sector. Demand for bank stock remained high, mainly in the case of four banks and one financial company which altogether occupied about JD 5 million out of a total market trading of JD 6 million.

Demand for industrial companies' stock decreased to the lowest level of the year.

From 5-11 April, over 1.017 million shares were handled at a market value of over JD 6 million and divided among 3,000 contracts: an increase of 31.5 per cent compared to last week.

The banks occupied 86.5 per cent of business in the market, on an increase of 6.5 points compared to last week. Five out of 15 banks occupied 93.7 per cent of the sector, or 81 per cent of the market total. Jordan National Bank had 45.2 per cent of the sector or 39.1 per cent of the total, followed by the Jordan Securities Corporation with 18.5 per cent and 16 per cent respectively, Bank of Jordan (16.8 per cent and 14.5 per cent), Jordan-Gulf Bank (7.5 per cent and 6.5 per cent) and the Islamic Bank (5.7 per cent and 4.9 per cent).

Industrials occupied only 7.7 per cent of the market, 7.2 points down from last week. Five out of 29 companies occupied 51.1 per cent of the sector or 3.9 per cent of the market. Jordan Steel Industry had 12.6 per cent of the sector or 1 per cent of the market total. Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing 11.7 per cent and 0.9 per cent; Jordan Cement Factories 11.5 per cent and 0.9 per cent; Jordan Petroleum Refinery 8.3 per cent and 0.6 per cent, and Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes 7 per cent of the sector or 0.5 per cent of the market.

The insurance sector occupied 3.2 per cent of the market, down 0.7 points from last week. Two out of eight companies occupied 72.1 per cent of the sector or 2.4 per cent of the total. Jordan-French Insurance occupied 54.8 per cent of the sector or 1.8 per cent of the total, and General Insurance Company 17.3 per cent (0.6 per cent of the market total).

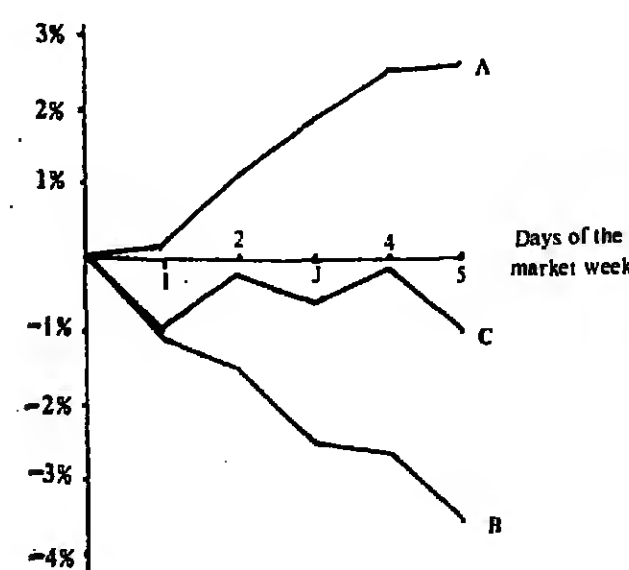
Services sector occupied 2.6 per cent of the market, an increase of one point compared to last week. Two out of eight companies had 61.2 per cent of the sector's business or 1.6 per cent of the total market. They were the Arab Company for Investment and International Trade with 37.5 per cent of the sector or 1 per cent of the total, and National General Investments with 23.7 per cent (0.6 per cent).

The stocks of 60 companies were handled during this week. Twenty companies showed an increase in the price of their shares, including Jordan National Bank, closing at JD 23.300 up from JD 21.500; Al-Nisr Exchange, at JD 1.800 up from JD 1.700; Jordan Ceramics Factory at JD 1.120 up from JD 1.060; Cairo-Amman Bank at JD 41 up from JD 39.000; and Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes at JD 2.900 up from JD 2.800.

The stock of 27 companies dropped in price including Jordan Worsted Mills at JD 3.500 down from JD 4; Chemical Industries of JD 1.760 down from JD 1.920; General Insurance at JD 3.400 down from JD 3.650; National Shipping Lines at JD 2.100 down from JD 2.220, and International Contracting and Investments, closing at JD 0.730 down from JD 0.770.

Thirteen companies showed no change in their stock prices. The record figure indicated a one per cent decline, and hesitation came to 0.9 per cent. In the over-the-counter market 637,000 shares were handled, at a market value of about JD 665,000.

### The weekly record



- A. Companies showing a share price increase
- B. Companies with a price decrease
- C. The mean record figure

## Iraqi pipeline plan reported

AMMAN (Star) — The Iraqi government has decided to "strengthen" its 1,000-kilometre trans-Turkey pipeline, which connects the northern oil fields of Kirkuk with Mediterranean terminals, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported from Tokyo.

KUNA quoted the Japanese daily newspaper "Nihon Keizai Shinbun" which attributed the report to unidentified "Japanese sources". The paper said the Japanese Toyo Engineering Company has "received an Iraqi Order" to this effect.

The cost of the project, according to the paper, was estimated at \$70 million. The paper did not explain what it meant by the word "strengthen" — whether it referred to the structure of the pipeline or its capacity.

Flow of Iraq oil through the pipeline began in 1977 at a capacity of 65,000 barrels a day, the report said. Oil reservoirs in the Turkish Mediterranean terminal of Yomurtalik have a capacity of 6.5 million barrels. It was not clear whether the reported plan to strengthen the pipeline also covers the reservoirs.

Iraq now relies heavily on the Trans-Turkey pipeline since the relentless 31-month war against Iran has made loading from Basra impossible. Pumping of Iraqi crude through the Iran-Syria pipeline to the Mediterranean outlet of Banias was halted last year due to political differences.

A proposal to build a pipeline from Iraq to a Red Sea terminal in Jordan was discussed during a recent visit to Baghdad by Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour.

## Phosphate company prepares pamphlet

AMMAN (Star) — The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) is in the process of preparing an updated version of its information pamphlet on the Jordanian phosphate industry, The Star learned.

The pamphlet will be distributed to potential buyers of Jordanian phosphates, to industrialists, government officials and others interested in JPMC's operations. Its 3,000-word text will be accompanied by charts, diagrams and pictures detailing and explaining those operations.

The text itself brings up to date the information contained in the old pamphlet, and goes into more detail. It covers geology, ore reserves, mining, processing, transport to Aqaba, exports, technical details on the uses of Jordanian phosphates and research and development.

A description is given of JPMC's plans to exploit new ore deposits in Shidiyah, in southeast Jordan and the activities of the committee established by the government to oversee this project. Mines at Shidiyah will start producing in 1987-88, it is hoped.

Jordan exports phosphate to more than 20 countries, the pamphlet notes. According to a table of exports by year, sales went from 1.09 million tonnes in 1973 to 3,801 million in 1982 (including 239,000 tonnes sold to the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company). In the same period, production quadrupled — going from 1.115 million to 4.4 million tonnes.

## Community college building contracts go to locals

AMMAN (Star) — Three local construction companies will perform four contracts in the Ministry of Education's community colleges expansion programme, under agreements signed here last Saturday.

The largest contract of the four, worth JD 1.171 million, is for the construction of a community college building in Zarqa. It will be undertaken by the Mohammad Abu 'Aishi and Brothers Construction Company. The other three contracts comprise expansion of the community colleges in Huwara and Salt — among the oldest community colleges — and in Marka (Amman).

The new college in Zarqa will take 1,000 students, for two-year vocational and other programmes including teacher training. It will cover 9,000 square metres and will contain a gymnasium, a mosque, a large cafeteria and a conference hall as well as classrooms and libraries. The construction contract covers a two-year period.

The As'ad Contracting Corporation has the contracts to enlarge the Salt and Marka colleges. These are worth JD 171,000 and JD 133,000, and last for one year and 10 months, respectively. The Ibrahim Diab Establishment has the JD 300,000 contract for Huwara Community College, to last 10 months.

The ministry's expansion programme includes adding courses in new fields as well as in vocational teaching.

● COUNCIL OF Arab Economic Unity Secretary General Fakhri Qaddour ends his term in office on 30 April. In a cable to His Majesty King Hussein, Dr. Qaddour expressed his appreciation of Jordan's willingness to host the council's secretariat, and lauded the King's interest in collective Arab work. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received a similar cable.

● THE LEGISLATIVE section in the Prime Ministry has completed its debate on the draft new labour law, and has put it in its final shape. The new law contains new policies with regard to unions, facilities granted to the working female and the organization of labour imports, said Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabbar.

● A JORDANIAN economic delegation visited Cairo this week to discuss with officials in the private and public sectors the question of exporting Jordanian goods to Egypt, and to try to increase the volume of commercial and trade exchange between the two countries.

● THE GENERAL assembly of the Housing Bank, at its annual meeting this week, approved the bank's balance sheet and the profit and loss statement, in addition to distribution of dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. The net profits of the Housing Bank in 1982 came to JD 3.3 million.

● THE JORDAN Petroleum Refinery Company has decided to donate JD 5,000 to the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund and JD 500 for the use of the students fund at the University of Jordan. The company's board also decided to donate JD 500 to the students fund at Yarmouk University, and JD 1,000 to the Royal Institute for Culture and Education.

● ORGANIZATIONAL PLANS have been drawn up for the villages of Thaghat Al-Jib, Mukalla, Manshiya and Rawdat Basma in Mafraq District. The plans specify the length of streets and locations of public utilities to be erected within the coming years. The plans have been submitted to the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs for approval and implementation.

● THE FOURTH experimental training programme in the giving of job interviews opened this week at the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company. The Institute of Administration is running the programme with the cooperation of the refinery's training and development centre. Several high-ranking officials of the company are taking part in this four-day programme, during which they will receive instructions on the art of interviewing to gather and evaluate information prior to the selection of employees.

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# Death of a Palestinian peace advocate

By Star Staff Writers and wire dispatches

THE TRAGIC DEATH of one of PLO's most controversial top officials Dr. Issam Sartawi last Sunday while attending the meeting of Socialist International held in Portugal, has caused observers to believe that his death will hinder peace efforts in the Middle East as the assassination uncovered the dramatic nature of the problem.

Dr. Sartawi, whose efforts of reconciliation with Israel won him a Nobel Peace Prize nomination, was shot at close range in a crowded hotel lobby in the coastal resort of Albufeira. Witnesses reported that at least three men were involved in the assassination. A hardline PLO splinter group claimed responsibility for the killing and said that Dr. Sartawi has betrayed the Palestinian cause. They were referring to Dr. Sartawi's recent meetings with Israeli figures representing the peace movement.

Observers think that the assassination of Dr. Sartawi came after the partially successful in bringing the PLO into Socialist International.

The crime took place 45 minutes before the final session of the conference which adopted resolutions on the Middle East, Latin America and disarmament.

Dr. Sartawi is the fifth Palestinian official to fall dead in Europe following: Said Hanani in London, Izziddine Qalbi in France, Fadi al-Dalal in Paris, and Naim Khadir in Brussels.

## Reactions

Participants in the Socialist International observed a one minute silence in memory of the deceased. Willy Brandt eulogised him. Arafat mourned him in Yemen in front of a fighting group of Palestinians. He accused Israeli intelligence of planning the crime, and added that this crime coincides with the anniversary of Palestinian leaders killed in Beirut through an Israeli commando operation. Arafat said that Dr. Sartawi has chosen to fight on the most difficult of fronts where courage is required.

Kheili Al-Wazir, Abu Jihad, said that "our enemies killed Sartawi because they fear our peace as they fear our fight. This crime will not influence the PLO's attempt to restore Palestinian territory through military and diplomatic methods."

PLO's spokesman Ahmad Abdul-Rahman confirmed that Israeli stands behind this crime following his failure to ban Dr. Sartawi from representing the PLO at the Socialist International congress.

Palch Central Committee issued a statement in Tunis denouncing the assassination and describing it as a crime in the chain of Zionist conspiracies against Palestinians.

In Damascus it was announced that Dr. Sartawi was one of the planners of Palestinian-Israeli meetings. No official comment was made by Damascus radio.

A foreign Office source in Cairo regretted the incident and described it as very far from peace, while Willy Brandt stated that the assassination of Dr. Sartawi is an appeal to us to consolidate our efforts to prevent violence in the Middle East.

The Spanish prime minister condemned the crime and praised the peaceful efforts of the deceased.

The Austrian foreign minister, the British opposition leader, and the Arab-French Solidarity Federation condemned the crime.

The Portuguese prime minister, the French government, the Swedish Socialist Democrats also denounced the crime and referred to the victim as a man of peace.

Bruno Kreisky said that the PLO has lost a brave man.

Israel's Labour Party leader Mr. Shimon Peres said the bullet that killed Dr. Sartawi was meant to kill moderation.

## Peace activist

A specialist in heart surgery, and a Palestinian expert on European affairs, a peace activist who stood behind a deeply committed peace through negotiations between Palestinians and Israel.

Dr. Sartawi was recently entrusted with a big role on the exchange of prisoners between the PLO and Israel.

He was born in Sarta, Palestine, in 1933 and attended secondary school in Jenin. He studied medicine in Baghdad until 1958 and then went to the United States where he specialised in heart surgery at Ohio University.

He joined the Palestinian resistance movement in 1967 and had his own small group named "The Working Organization for the Liberation of Palestine". He had close ties with President Nasser of Egypt, and he supported Nasser when the Rogers Plan was submitted based on resolution 242.

In June 1971, Sartawi dissolved his group and merged with Fateh and later became a personal advisor to Arafat on foreign affairs. He was a member in the Palestine National Council and was entrusted with two other seats to set up the Israeli affairs section.

After his first contact on 28 May 1976 with Prof. Daniel Amlit he met several times with members of the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Council in his capacity as unofficial ambassador of large for Yasser Arafat.

Because of Dr. Sartawi's connection with the Israeli left, he was criticised by Palestinian militant elements and he was threatened by Abu Nidal group to be liquidated.



The body of Mr Issam Sartawi lying in the hotel's lobby where the Socialist International congress was being held in Albufeira, Portugal (AP photo)

Dr. Sartawi succeeded in arranging an official meeting on July 7, 1979 in Vienna between Arafat and Willy Brandt and Kreisky. Arafat highly estimated Dr. Sartawi's efforts.

During last February Dr. Sartawi presented his resignation to the PNC in Algeria, but he changed his mind after insistence from Arafat. He had submitted another resignation earlier to the PNC in Damascus due to criticism directed to him regarding the Palestinian-Israeli dialogue, but Arafat did not present the resignation to the council.

In a most recent interview with "Reuters" he said that the members of the council would have been embarrassed because of what he was planning to tell them. He said: "I would have told them that they have recognised Israel for a long time and there is nothing to hide from the world."

Dr. Sartawi participated in a meeting held in London two months ago under the patronage of a Jewish group trying to start dialogue with the Palestinians. Yuri Avneri participated in that meeting.

Dr. Sartawi is married to an Iraqi physician (a heart specialist) and he had a brother who died some time ago.

A Palestinian source in Amman said that Dr. Sartawi might be buried in Jordan. His sister, Dr. Sahab Sartawi declined to comment on his assassination but said that silence is the most eloquent of all comments in this case.



A picture taken 7 April of Mr Sartawi, PLO delegate at Socialist International congress, three days before his assassination. (AP photo)

was to cultivate the ties and the relationship with the democratic and the PLO-supporting elements among the Israeli Jews. He was instrumental in bringing about a meeting, prior to the Palestine National Council session in Algiers, between Matti Peled, Uri Avniri, Arafat and himself in addition to two other leaders.

At times he was shunned by the PLO leadership because contacts he developed in Europe and inside the democratic forces in the Israeli society. Dr. Sartawi laboured hardly in the Algiers conference that the PLO accepts the Rangan peace initiative in order to create a wedge between the US and Israel. And he was courageous enough to tell the PLO leadership that if they want the US to talk to them they have to recognize Israel.

Oddly enough to say that Sartawi can be considered as a victim of the United States ineptness and its inability to deliver on its promises to the Palestinians, because since the PNC did not reject out of mind the Rangan peace initiative, the US should have mustered some courage and should have manoeuvred in a very smart and clever diplomatic way to bring the PLO closer to its position.

The rhetoric which came out of the White House and The State Department was a rehash of the old Henry Kissinger draconic and diabolic formula for the recognition of the PLO and the recognition by the US.

What the United States should have done was to assure the PLO and its leadership that, in return for the recognition of Israel, the United States will do its utmost in bringing the Israelis to recognize and negotiate with the PLO.

Sartawi was killed by those who want to continue to be the Angel Guardians over the Palestinian revolution. There are those in the Arab world who would like very much to use the PLO forces which are stationed in seven Arab countries in order to settle their accounts and rivalry with other Arab countries. For those who conspired against Sartawi, were actually playing their role in the conspiracy against the Palestinian people.

What is needed now from the factions of the PLO is to renew their pledge of mutual trust among each other, because, the current state of affairs of the PLO and the Palestinians does not need anymore than what it already had. The dispersal and the new diaspora of the PLO demands that all factions forget their ideological differences and stand firm in the face of such heinous conspiracies which aim at the heads of the PLO leadership.

# Israel's Shame



Palestinian prisoners at Al-Ansar detention camp in South Lebanon

By Autos Elin

Col. Dov Yermia a reserve officer in the Israeli army who was called to duty when the war in Lebanon broke out. He spent the first month in the coastal sector of Lebanon and returned to his home in Nahariya the following month when his reserve term was terminated.

DURING HIS stay in Lebanon, Col. Yermia kept short notes on the war that revealed secrets about crimes committed by the Israeli army against Lebanese and Palestinian civilians. He referred to prohibited weapons used by the Israeli army in this war and to other acts of destruction and murder. Those notes were published in Al-Hamishmar newspaper.

The notes created a big controversy in Israel. Several army generals like Amos Mizrahi and Amiran Trigano requested that Yermia be tried by a military tribunal and deprived of all medals he acquired in the past.

On 2 August 1982 Yermia was discharged from service upon the order of the then Defence Minister Ariel Sharon. Sharon wrote in the letter of discharge directed to Yermia: "I did not read your name above the memoirs you have published in Al-Hamishmar. I would have thought they were written by a Palestinian. You do not only defend the Palestinians but the fedayeen. You do not fit in the Israeli army any longer. Your stay in the army constitutes a threat to the conduct and morale of the troops. I have taken my decision to discharge you from the army and to deprive you from all medals you have acquired since 1948."

After his discharge, Yermia held a press conference in which he mentioned that he is writing a book on the war in Lebanon in which he will reveal new secrets.

On the 21 March this book was published with an introduction by retired Col. Luba Eliab - a member of the Israeli-Palestinian peace Council under the title of "Daily Memoirs of the War in Lebanon". This book contains 180 pages medium size and is considered one of the most important books written on the war in Lebanon.

The book uncovers the ugly face of Israel. It talks about the new Israeli, the crazy Israel that does not want to achieve peace in the region. It speaks about the unjust war in Lebanon, the escalation of tension in the Middle East and the world. It speaks about Israeli expansion on Arab territory, about the heinous crimes, cold-blooded murders, inhuman treatment of civilians, rapes and other crimes committed by those who claim purity and good manners.

Col. Yermia says in page five of his book: "Shmuel Toledan, a member of the Israeli intelligence - Shin Bet - smiled as he was informing his superior that another Palestinian prisoner has quit smoking today - died - during a torture ceremony thus bringing the number of non-smokers to four Palestinians and on Lebanon."

In the same page he says: "I learned from a high-ranking officer in military intelligence that a seventh Palestinian prisoner died because of beating and torturing. His death certificate showed he died of a heart attack."

From Ha'aretz

## No agreement on exchange of prisoners

AMMAN - Deputy Commander of Palestinian forces, Khalil Al-Wazir, denied the news about concluding an agreement on the exchange of prisoners between the PLO and Israel, contrary to a statement made by a Palestinian official in Damascus two days ago. He added that the PLO is awaiting the names of missing persons whose names did not appear on the list of prisoners presented by Israel. Until we receive information on these missing persons, he said, then an agreement will be signed. Abu Jihad enumerated the Palestinian conditions set by the PLO as 1-Release of all Palestinian prisoners from Ansar camp. 2-Release of 1000 prisoners from Israeli prisons. 3-Returning all documents seized from the Palestinian Research Centre in Beirut during last September.

## Kuwait welcomes the Arab summit

KUWAIT - Kuwait welcomed Saturday the holding of an extraordinary Arab summit later this month and recommended that the summit be preceded by a meeting for the Arab foreign ministers. A statement read by the Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussain, said that the Amir had received an invitation from the Moroccan King to attend the proposed summit which is expected to discuss the aftermath of the missions carried out by the Arab seven-man committee in the five member states of the UN Security Council, and the future of Palestinian-Jordanian relations. The proposed extraordinary summit was originally supposed to convene mid-April but reports said that it was delayed to await the results of trips made by envoys sent to Arab capitals by the Moroccan King calling for the summit.

## Israeli aggression condemned

BERLIN, East German Head of State Erich Honecker and the General Secretary of the Israeli Communist Party, Meir Vilner have condemned Israeli aggression against Palestinians and the occupation of Lebanon. In talks currently taking place here, Mr. Vilner also informed Mr. Honecker about the growing influence of the Israeli Peace Movement.

## Congressmen join ADC

WASHINGTON - Former US Congressmen Paul McCloskey and Findley have joined the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) as consultants. It was announced here last week. The two former politicians, well-known for their pro-Arab stands, will advise ADC on political matters and will also appear at organization and speaking events before Arab-American audiences. McCloskey, a 55-year-old lawyer, served as the Republican Congressional representative for California's 12th district from 1967 to 1982. Findley, the former Republican representative for Illinois' 20th district, was targeted in the last election by pro-Israeli groups for support for a more even-handed US policy in the Middle East.

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# What is behind Issam Sartawi's assassination?

By Abdulsalam Massarueh  
Star Washington Correspondent

THE BULLETS which killed Issam Sartawi last Sunday were not directed at Sartawi alone. They were directed at the Palestinian national movement as a whole.

Dr. Sartawi will be added to the honours list of those Palestinian martyrs who were killed in the most despicable and cowardly fashion by those who have no love for the Palestinian and who harbour nothing but contempt and hate for the Palestinian leadership.

The life and achievements of Dr. Sartawi, whom I had the great pleasure to meet and converse with in Algeria, were immeasurable, and his courage in saying the things that many Palestinians say in secret was a remarkable thing. His mission, although one of the most difficult ones,

was to cultivate the ties and the relationship with the democratic and the PLO-supporting elements among the Israeli Jews. He was instrumental in bringing about a meeting, prior to the Palestine National Council session in Algiers, between Matti Peled, Uri Avniri, Arafat and himself in addition to two other leaders.

At times he was shunned by the PLO leadership because contacts he developed in Europe and inside the democratic forces in the Israeli society. Dr. Sartawi laboured hardly in the Algiers conference that the PLO accepts the Rangan peace initiative in order to create a wedge between the US and Israel. And he was courageous enough to tell the PLO leadership that if they want the US to talk to them they have to recognize Israel.

Oddly enough to say that Sartawi can be considered as a victim of the United States ineptness and its inability to deliver on its promises to the

Palestinians, because since the PNC did not reject out of mind the Rangan peace initiative, the US should have mustered some courage and should have manoeuvred in a very smart and clever diplomatic way to bring the PLO closer to its position.

The rhetoric which came out of the White House and The State Department was a rehash of the old Henry Kissinger draconic and diabolic formula for the recognition of the PLO and the recognition by the US.

What the United States should have done was to assure the PLO and its leadership that, in return for the recognition of Israel, the United States will do its utmost in bringing the Israelis to recognize and negotiate with the PLO.

Sartawi was killed by those who want to continue to be the Angel Guardians over the Palestinian revolution. There are those in the Arab world who would like very much to use the PLO forces which are stationed in seven Arab countries in order to settle their accounts and rivalry with other Arab countries. For those who conspired against Sartawi, were actually playing their role in the conspiracy against the Palestinian people.

What is needed now from the factions of the PLO is to renew their pledge of mutual trust among each other, because, the current state of affairs of the PLO and the Palestinians does not need anymore than what it already had. The dispersal and the new diaspora of the PLO demands that all factions forget their ideological differences and stand firm in the face of such heinous conspiracies which aim at the heads of the PLO leadership.

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## Silencing moderation

COWARDICE HAS ONCE again triumphed over courage in the Middle East with the assassination of Dr. Issam Sartawi. What makes this act of cowardice particularly shameful and disgusting is that it is a culmination of the hate, jealousy and character assassinations that Dr. Sartawi has had to endure from both sides since he became the Palestinian voice of reason, co-existence and above all, peace.

Those who refused to let him speak at the Palestine National Council in Algiers and at the Socialist International Congress in Portugal should take heart in the fact that they will never have to be bothered by his presence again. Those who heckled his realism and others who refused to hear his eloquence in presenting the just cause of his people should be pleased that someone did their dirty work of eliminating a man whose "dangerous" views on justice and co-existence might possibly take root in this strife-torn area.

Conspiracies against peace in the Middle East make strange bed-fellows. Indeed, it defies all sense of logic that certain Palestinians, in the name of Palestine, have allied themselves with the most fanatical elements in the Zionist movement in their drive to eradicate any hope for a peace based on justice and equality for the Palestinian people.

Defeating one's own purpose is the goal of the terrorist group who claimed responsibility for this heinous crime. Zionists around the world are only too ready to seize upon such tragic events and use them to their advantage. Dr. Sartawi's murder in particular has doubly served Israeli interests.

First, it has silenced a voice of Palestinian

moderation, one that has been largely responsible for the international recognition and political respectability that the PLO has gained in the past few years. His lucid and compassionate presentation of the Palestinian cause has won support for the Palestinian struggle throughout the world.

Secondly, the Israeli propaganda machine has scored a great victory in the death of Dr. Sartawi. Now the Israelis can argue loudly and affectively that the Palestinian movement is fragmented, fanatical and has no right to be included in any peace talks. Since the radicals in the PLO were successful in preventing Dr. Sartawi, an advocate of peaceful co-existence, from speaking in Algiers, and Palestinian extremists didn't even allow the man to live, why should Israel accept to return the West Bank to the PLO under such circumstances, the Zionists will so doubt argue.

So congratulations are in order for those Arabs responsible for doing Israel's dirty work. They can take pride in knowing that they have struck a disastrous blow to the very cause they proudly declared they were protecting by murdering Dr. Sartawi.

Dr. Sartawi's realisation that a real and just peace can only be achieved by co-existence with peaceful Israelis and mutual recognition of each other's rights earned him a Noble Peace Prize nomination, but also won him many enemies. Dr. Sartawi should be awarded the prize posthumously, as a monument to his courage and the convictions that he lost his life for, and as a warning to his enemies that those who personified did not perish with him.



## COMMENTARY

### What urgency and for which purpose?

TWO DAYS after Jordan announced the end of the drawn-out process of Palestinian-Jordanian consultations on a projected course of joint political action, a former high-level Carter administration member with experience in Middle East diplomacy was asked whether, after the Reagan initiative for Middle East peace had not achieved its goals as quickly as had been hoped, there was any feeling of urgency to bring about a peaceful settlement. "No, I don't think so," he replied. "The price of oil is down these days, so that lever isn't there. And the PLO is in disarray, so it doesn't present much of a threat."

The official's familiarity with the Washington "scuttlebutt" and his ex-

perience with Middle East diplomacy suggest that he knows what the policymakers are thinking — and his statement confirms our suspicion that Mr. Reagan has done far from his best to fulfill the promise of his September 1982 initiative.

The Palestinian-Jordanian consultations of the past few months were based on Security Council Resolution 242, the peace plan of the 1982 Arab League summit and some points of the Reagan proposal. The latter, it was felt, could give some momentum to the principles already agreed on unanimously at Per. The central issue in the Middle East all along the land. Priority

was to be given to moves that could rescue the Arab land of Palestine and its people from the Israeli juggernaut.

His Majesty King Hussein, on his latest visit to Washington and in his discussions with President Reagan, was told of the "urgency" of the American-backed proposals. Israel was consolidating its grip on Arab lands, and the chance for peace would soon be lost. Since Jordan could not and will not act independently on behalf of the Palestinians or anyone else, the King consulted several times with PLO Chairman Arafat to draw up a formula for action. Meanwhile, Israel responded to the call for a halt to set-

tlement building with an accelerated push to fill the occupied land with settlers.

Now that the Reagan deadline has passed, it becomes even clearer that the president's "urgency" never was based on concern for Arab rights. It seems the whole exercise was an attempt to divert the so-called "Arab oil weapon," and to reassure Israel over its paranoid "security" concerns. No wonder, then, that Mr. Reagan never threw his weight behind his condemnation of Israeli settlements — he never expected it to succeed, anyway.

## Quotes

"My greatest asset is that people would buy a used car from me." — Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

"So she was such a lovely cow — a special cow who could herd all the others around like sheep." — Raffaella Fazzone, Neapolitan farmer, on his stolen cow called Margaret Thatcher.

"Amateurism is a modern concept, originating in nineteenth century England to justify an elitist athletic system that sought to bar the working-class from competition." — Dr. David Young, University of California, on the original Olympic Games.

"It is going to remain a go-slow colonial regime — manipulated, small, dying population." — Margaret Davidson, Falkland Islander, leaving.

"We are not asking for pity or charity of any kind from the West, but the First World will simply find itself in worse and worse trouble. They ignore the South at their peril." — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, chairing the Non-Aligned Conference.

"When you have a problem with a country like Libya, conventional diplomacy just doesn't work." — Representative William S. Brockmeyer, senior Republican on the US House Foreign Affairs Committee.

"All this bloody nonsense about homelands and citizenship boils down to the fact that Pretoria wants to bring the number of blacks in 'white' South Africa down and dump the majority of us in some wasteland where we won't be seen or heard from again." — Nthato Molane, unofficial 'mayor' of Soweto.

April 1983

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# WorldPaper

The International Newspaper Supplement

## Pope-watching



— see page 8



**!!! JOBS WANTED**  
Since national unemployment policies fall short, the only solution in the end may be a global one. Reports from Australia, Canada, China, USSR, US, and Western Europe begin on page 4.







## NO JOBS WANTED

# By 2000, a billion people will be looking for work

## Today's unemployment policies cannot possibly meet that challenge

BUCHAREST—The more one digs into the problem of unemployment, the more clearly one realizes the futility of isolated national policies to deal with it. Domestic unemployment is becoming an obsolete concept in an interdependent world.

One sign of this is how rates of unemployment have equalized in the industrial West. Unemployment in Western Europe has risen to the level of that in the United States, surpassing 10 percent of the workforce. Even West Germany's unemployment—below one percent before the oil crisis—has caught up with the rest.

The complexities of worldwide unemployment become even more apparent when we look at future estimates. According to International Labor Office figures, the global workforce will grow by about 900 million people during the remaining years of this century.

They will join some 60 to 70 million currently unemployed and about 300 million (mostly in the Third World) who are either underemployed or who have never had a job. Even allowing for some degree of error in the estimates, a formidable challenge lies ahead: how to find work for more than a billion job seekers by the year 2000.

There was a time in the West when an unemployment rate of 4 percent of the workforce was thought to be socially and politically unacceptable. Yet today President Reagan's economic adviser, Martin Feldstein, admits that the current US rate of 10.4 percent may take five or six years to drop to the 8-to-7 percent level of just three years ago.

A new word has been coined to explain why some of those out of work will remain so even after an economic upturn. "Structural unemployment" describes the plight of those who will find that their jobs simply have disappeared because of other changes. The multinational corporate

unemployment" describes the plight of those who will find that their jobs simply have disappeared because of other changes. The multinational corporate



By Silvia Brucan  
Associate Editor  
in Eastern Europe

rations, for example, roam all over the place and transfer production from countries with high wages to those with lower wages in the Third World. Thus, they may produce unemployment in one place while creating jobs in another. Technological shifts, also, can bring about structural unemployment.

The effect of microprocessors on employment, for example, differs from pre-

vious waves of automation. The new devices are replacing skilled workers as well as manual labor, brain as well as brawn. The technological advance this time will hit white-collar workers in service industries on a massive scale. A recent report from France warns that employment in banking and insurance will be cut by 30 percent in the next ten years. Previous shifts from agriculture to industry and then from industry to services were absorbed by Western societies. No one can tell, however, where workers displaced by microprocessors in the service sector will find jobs.

By contrast, today's employment problem in Eastern Europe, where increases in the workforce had earlier created high levels of economic growth, is marked by a labor shortage.

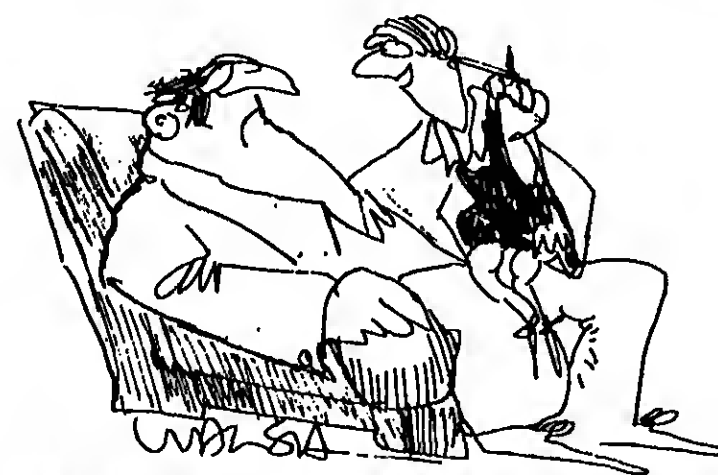
The employment challenge in the Third World is different from either Western or Eastern Europe. The need there is to create jobs that never before existed. In Asia and Africa, only one person in ten is engaged in regular labor for wages. In Zaire, out of a population of 25 million, only 1.2 million have steady paid jobs. Earnings for the others consist of subsistence goods, wages for sporadic labor or the proceeds from small-scale trading or selling.

In Latin America, where most coun-

tries have developed a strong industrial base, unemployment in the cities is a growing concern. Expectations aroused by two decades of both rapid development and education are turning to frustration for millions of young people. In Mexico, more than half of the population of 84 million is under the age of 18. It is a big enough problem that only half the adult workforce is fully employed today. A much more awesome challenge lies ahead, since the number of working-age citizens is expected to double by the year 2000.

### The need in the Third World is to create jobs that never before existed.

The same problem arises wherever industrialization makes strides. Indeed, the vast majority of the 900 million people who will enter the workforce by the year 2000 will live in countries like Mexico that now have a youthful population and already overcrowded job markets. Without question, what is needed to cope with worldwide employment problems is a coordinated policy at the global level, a strategy to overcome the world economic crisis.



Unemployment in Western Europe

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982*	1983*
Belgium	8.4%	8.7%	9.3%	11.6%	13.9%	14.2%
Britain	5.7	5.3	6.9	10.2	12.2	12.5
France	5.2	6.0	6.5	7.8	8.3	9.3
Italy	7.1	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.9	10.5
Netherlands	4.1	4.1	4.9	7.3	10.4	13.1
West Germany	3.9	3.4	3.4	4.8	6.9	8.3
EEC average	5.5	5.5	6.1	7.8	9.4	10.3

Source: European Economic Community

\*Forecast

tion rate still in double figures, the assurances by the Liberal government during the election campaign that it was capable of turning the economy around were not accepted.

**In Britain, a traditional migrant recruiting ground, applicants for visas are now warned three times by letter of Australia's declining job prospects.**

The Labor government comes into office having pledged to halt the loss of jobs within a year. It has promised to cut the unemployment rate by 2 percent in its first three-year term. Bob Hawke promised on the hustings that Labor's policies would create half a million jobs by 1986.

About 70,000 full-time jobs would be created in government-financed community works programs. The rest would be generated within the private sector as Labor's expansionary policies took effect.

The previous government had adopted a monetarist approach. But its efforts to combat inflation, which at 11 percent last year, compared unfavorably with Australia's major trading partners, were unsuccessful. By the beginning of the year, the emphasis had shifted to saving jobs.

Last December the government imposed a 12-month wage freeze on federal government salaries. The state government followed suit, although some only imposed a 6-month freeze. Then the Arbitration Commission which ratifies federal wage agreements in the private sector carried over the freeze into pay applications under its jurisdiction.

The new year saw the announcement that money saved in the freeze would be

BEIJING—In the shadow of Mao Zedong's tomb in Beijing's sprawling Tian An Men Square, a lean and aggressive young man named Zheng Hai shifted from one foot to the other trying to keep warm in the bitter winter air. "Plastic tablecloth!" he called out. "Cheap! Beautiful plastic tablecloth!"

Passerby elbowed their way toward Zheng Hai as he pulled a cloth from the pile next to him and waved it in the air. Realizing suddenly that we were taking his picture, he warily asked, "Is hawking against the law again?"

In 1953, half of China's urban workforce was self-employed, but after 20 years of collectivization, the proportion dropped to just 3.4 percent. During the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), individual entrepreneurs were condemned as "remnants of capitalism" and incompatible with socialism. They were to be wiped out as soon as possible. By 1978, only 150,000 were left out of a total of 95 million city workers.

Since the late 1970s, however, Chinese leaders have promoted small-scale enterprises. They were found to be an effective weapon against the unemployment that had resulted from a combination of population increase and a decade of lagging economic growth during the Cultural Revolution. In 1981, the Chinese government and Communist Party formally declared that the self-employed should have complete equality with other workers, including admittance to the party. By the end of 1981, the number of self-employed had increased to 1.13 million, close to one percent of urban workers.

Most of this independent workers are in eight trades: retail sales, repair work, tailoring, restaurants, short-haul transport, handicrafts, small-scale construction work and other services. Some have created collectives as their businesses have grown. One group of 13 jobless youths, for example, began selling hot tea along a shopping street in downtown Beijing in 1979. They later formed into a joint enterprise and by the end of 1982 boasted a staff of 380 and a dozen shops selling almost as much as state-run stores.

Zhang Hai waited six years for a government job after leaving school before he took up hawking tablecloths. He earns the equivalent of about US\$420 a year, slightly more than the average wage of salaried workers. There have been more than a few cases of independent workers who report annual incomes of as much as US\$2000.

To stimulate initiative, the government gives the self-employed a tax-free period of six months. After that, they pay taxes of 8 percent or less of their earnings. They also receive a certain amount of

# China's young start small businesses

By He Zhou Special to WorldPaper



Zhang Hai begins his business day, hawking table cloths.

Partly as a result of the insecurity inherent in self-employment, many young entrepreneurs take up their trades only as a stopgap or as a transition to better jobs in large state-run or collectively run enterprises. Zhang Lianmin, a 26-year-old seller of sugar-coated fruit who went without a job for four years, got his vendor's license last spring. "The work is just so-so," he says, "but it's better than doing nothing." Zhang Hai agrees. "Whenever I get the chance," he says, "I'll drop this and do something else."

Nationwide, urban unemployment had dropped from a high of 5.5 percent in 1979 to 2.6 percent by the end of 1981. In addition to conventional state-owned enterprises, worker-run collectives have absorbed most of the unemployed. Staff-managed restaurants have had a particularly striking impact in Beijing, where until recently eating places were notoriously inefficient and overcrowded. One popular new restaurant, the Phoenix, is operated entirely by the formerly jobless children of Foreign Ministry personnel.

He Zhou is a staff writer with China Features, an official agency.

Left: An aspiring entrepreneur sells tea for a penny a cup.

Far left: The elderly cobbler is one of the 150,000 "capitalist remnants" who survived the Cultural Revolution.

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## Australia's new leader pledges more jobs

By Sally A. White  
Special to WorldPaper

MELBOURNE—Leading Australian cartoonist, Ron Tandberg, has been using a running gag in many of his cartoons for the past three years now. It is a relentlessly growing file of little figures anking up to the door of the unemployment office. On Monday, March 7, Tandberg

added another figure at the end of the queue—the former prime minister, Malcolm Fraser.

Mr. Fraser's conservative coalition government, which has held office since 1975, was routed at the polls on March 5. The Australian Labor Party, under the leadership of former trade union leader Bob Hawke, was returned to office.

The cause of the Fraser government's defeat was, basically, the state of the economy and growing unemployment.

Nearly 700,000 Australians now are jobless. In 1982 alone the Australian job market lost 200,900 jobs, and most of those lost have been in the manufacturing sector. Most observers are sure that, even when the international and domestic economies improve, traditionally large employers will have restructured their workforces to be smaller.

With unemployment at its highest since the 1930s Depression and an infla-



## III. JOBS WANTED

## US-Canada policies fall short



By Anthony Westall  
Associate Editor  
in North America

NEW YORK—Unemployment has now replaced inflation as the problem dominating economic and political debate in North America. More than 15 million workers are without jobs in the United States and Canada, and in some communities a third of the labor force is out of work.

Unemployment insurance payments, private savings accumulated in the prosperous years and earnings by a husband or wife still working while the partner is unemployed have so far cushioned the hardship. So the social situation is not comparable to the harsh years of the Great Depression, though in some particularly depressed areas, soup kitchens and emergency shelters are appearing.

The rate of unemployment in the United States fell in January for the first time in 17 months, and there is a consensus that the economy is now recovering from recession. But it will take several months to establish the employment trend, and at best the figures remain alarming.

About 11.5 million Americans—or 10 percent of all those working or seeking work—were counted officially as unemployed in January. Another 2 million had become so discouraged by looking for jobs that weren't there that they stopped looking and weren't counted in the official figures.

In Canada it is even worse. About 1.5 million people, or 13 percent of the labor force, are counted as unemployed, and scores of thousands more have given up and have dropped out of the count.

The unemployment is widespread but is at its worst in older industrial cities and in communities built around a single industry, such as an iron ore mine, that has fallen on hard times.

And nobody is expecting a fast cure. Although it is thought that the recession has hit bottom, economic growth this year will probably be slow, and unemployment is expected to remain high for several years. That is because the problem arises from several causes, none easy to solve:

- The recession is not some act of God to be cured by a miracle or by a turn of the economic cycle. It was brought about by the governments of the United States, Canada and other countries because it was the only way they could find to beat inflation, which itself was threatening economic growth and employment.

- By squeezing the supply of money and by restraining the rate of growth in public spending, the governments have licked inflation. The recession and the consequent unemployment is much worse than they hoped or planned, but even so they fear that massive attempts to pump money and credit into the system now would do more harm than good. Inflation would start up again, and business and consumer confidence would fall. So governments are hoping for slow, steady, non-inflationary growth led by the private sector, with lots of encouragement but only a little direct help from the public sector.



- Because the recession has been so severe, thousands of businesses have gone bankrupt, and most others have had to find ways to cut costs and improve efficiency. Some sectors are operating at only about two-thirds of production capacity, and that means there is lots of room for growth before it will be necessary to hire workers.
- There's also the serious problem of structural unemployment, arising from what is now being called the new international

*The strangest suggestion came from President Reagan who thought the problem might be solved if every American business would hire just one more worker.*

## Unemployment is a best seller in France



By Jacqueline Grapin  
Associate Editor  
in Western Europe

PARIS—"Between now and the end of the century, I think we will have to allow more and more young people to opt for working less time if they want to...to make it possible for people to choose between greater leisure or a higher material standard of living."

The author of these ideas, Michel Albert, is a 53-year-old civil servant, former head of the French Planning Institute and now president of France's second largest insurance company, the nationalized Assurances Generales de France. Albert has just written a best seller, "The French Challenge," which deals with the problem of unemployment.

Michel Albert's career and personality are unusual in France for many reasons, not the least of which is his overriding concern with truth and honesty in tackling problems, combined with an unwavering refusal to avoid reality. This determination to look at problems squarely is not so common in a country like France where one usually has to choose between the Left and the Right and ends up looking at problems through ideologically distorted glasses.

Somehow, Albert was able to serve as commissioner for state planning, a post

with ministerial rank, under Giscard while serving on Socialist Party study groups. He continued to frequent intellectual and political circles on the French Left and became a close friend of Michel Rocard, a leading political opponent of both former President Giscard d'Estaing and of President Mitterrand...and at the same time was able to keep his job.

*Michel Albert's career and personality are unusual in France for many reasons, not the least of which is his overriding concern with truth and honesty in tackling problems.*

Albert doesn't lack for political courage as he showed when he presented the Eighth French Economic Development Plan in September 1980. In a latter he wrote to Raymond Barre, who had appointed him as planning commissioner partly as a result of having worked with him in Brussels, Albert said, "The employment question is probably the single most explosive issue in the Eighth Plan. The paper which I am sending you deliberately avoids tackling the issue directly. There are only vague and passing references to a worsening of unemployment in the next few years. What is an absolute certainty is here presented as just one

division of labor. What that means, simply, is that the sort of work that made North Americans rich, such as forging steel and manufacturing autos, is now done more efficiently by cheaper labor in newer plants in other countries. The great industrial centers of the US were marked by smokestacks, and so the basic industries were called smokestack industries. But there's not much smoke coming from the stacks now, and it is widely accepted that they will never return to full production, employment and prosperity.

• There are new industries growing rapidly to exploit discoveries in science and developments in technology—for example, in the world of personal computers. But they are usually far removed from the old industrial centers, and the jobs they have to offer are not suitable for the unskilled and semi-skilled workers laid off from the factories, mills and mines.

The severity and complexity of the problem is beating the political debate. In Canada, eight Roman Catholic bishops comprising the Episcopal Commission for Social Affairs produced a radical attack on conventional economic policy accusing the government, in effect, of sacrificing jobs and human welfare to capitalist demands for profit. The bishops urged higher taxes on the rich and development of labor-intensive rather than capital-intensive industries. Labor leaders and those to the left in politics backed the bishops; Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said they did not seem to understand economics; business leaders replied angrily that the churchmen didn't know what they were talking about; and religious opinion was divided.

In the United States, labor unions are organizing to intervene more effectively in politics, at the local and national level, in the hope of defeating economic conservatives and electing candidates committed to government planning to ensure full employment.

risk among many."

This unusual criticism of his own department, of himself and of the government was meant to be secret but someone leaked it. There was a small scandal since it occurred while Giscard d'Estaing was running for a second term as president. But the government fell, and Albert found himself unemployed. So he decided to write a book on unemployment.

Initially, the Socialist government was very wary of Michel Albert's book. Then they woke up to the fact that it was probably better to have this plain speaker on their side rather than against them. In

his book, Albert sets out the following suggestions to achieve a new full employment:

- Greater use of existing European institutions for loans within the European Community. More loans to the Third World from the Common Market.
- Encourage social expenditures to improve working conditions.
- Reduce the length of the work week as much as possible to spread available work around, without harming the international competitiveness of the national industries.
- Pay an additional benefit to those who

But that's for the future. What's to be done now? The strongest suggestion came from President Reagan who thought the problem might be solved if every American business would hire just one more worker. Critics at once pointed out that while there are some 11 million businesses, the vast majority are small owner-operated enterprises with few or no employees.

The Reagan administration is also supporting retraining programs for unemployed workers, and after some resistance has agreed to cooperate with Congress in legislating short-term employment programs for workers needing fast help. But while the government wants to spend only about \$4 billion to create jobs, mainly by speeding up federal construction programs, Democrats and some Republicans in Congress are talking about a \$6 billion or \$8 billion package, including perhaps a civilian workforce similar to those organized as part of the New Deal in the 1930s. The basic employment strategy, however, is to rely on growth of the private sector over the next few years.

The Canadian government has several training and public sector employment programs in operation, but critics complain they only nibble at the edges of total unemployment. More public building programs are likely to be announced before spring—but again the basic strategy is to rely on growth in the private sector.

The long-term problem for both countries, however, is that even with the private sector at full strength, there are likely to remain huge pockets of unemployment in declining industries and among workers lacking modern skills and unable to compete with robots, computers and cheaper foreign labor.

The eventual solution may be for governments to become employers of last resort, guaranteeing some sort of work in the public sector for all those who cannot find a job in the private sector.



Michel Albert, author of *The French Challenge*.

opt for less than a full work week. This would multiply the number of jobs available.

Albert seems to have succeeded in stimulating some interest already if the change in attitude on the part of the government towards him is anything to go by. He is now almost an adopted member of the family. But as Michel Albert wrote just before becoming commissioner for planning in 1978: "The major difficulty with my ideas is that they depend on the backing of forces in society if they are to succeed."

## Jobs are not the problem in USSR

MOSCOW—Under capitalism the goal of social production is profit on capital. Marx theoretically proved that under socialism this goal is entirely different—it is the welfare of all members of society.

Does that mean that socialism saves people from all contradictions and differences, all routine nuisances? Soviet President Yuri Andropov, in a recent magazine article entitled "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Building Socialism in the USSR," answers frankly: "We have both contradictions and difficulties. I think that there may be some other way of development is to leave the reliable, although sometimes rough, ground of reality..."

In his article Andropov mentions

the tasks which have not yet been solved in the USSR—for instance, that it is one thing to attain the rights of a master and quite another to become a wise and thrifty one. This task requires tremendous effort and time. He recalls: "Marx believed that the historical mission of the system that supersedes capitalism is to make work, once an unpleasant and compulsory duty, a primary, vital need of the individual." The Soviet people have already passed the decisive line on that road. But this does not mean that there are no shirkers or people who squander the public wealth in Soviet society. They do exist and a resolute struggle against them has been announced.

We also have shortcomings in per-

fecting and restructuring the economic mechanism and the forms and methods of management. Much is now being done in the USSR to overcome the inertia and the customs that developed in the period when emphasis was laid on the quantitative aspects of production. Now the main task is to make the best and thriftiest use of the country's tremendous potential. Raising labor productivity offers opportunities for the resolution of many economic and social tasks of first-rate importance.

—Vitali Korionov

Vitali Korionov is a political observer at Pravda, an official newspaper.

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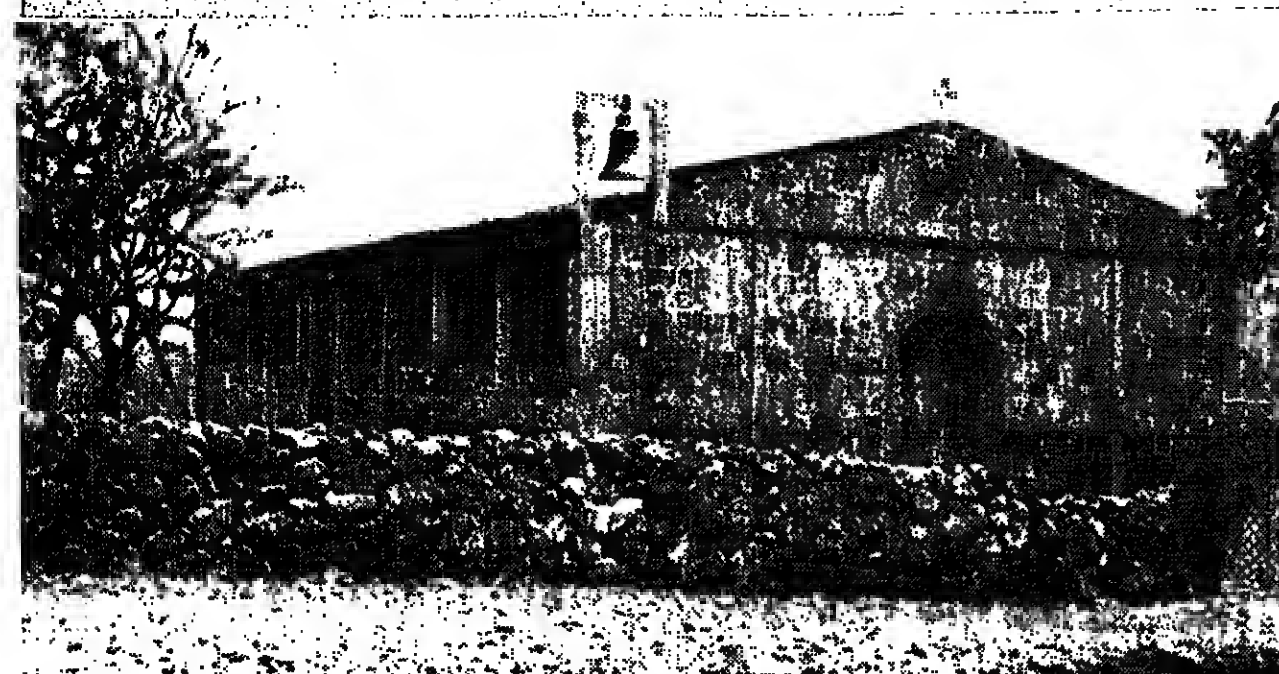
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Advanced Management Report





The village church is locked except for the four months a year that Padre Molina, a traveling priest, is there.

By Kim Conroy  
Special to WorldPaper

**SAN JUAN BOSCO**—Pope John Paul II's visit to Central America evokes images of huge cheering crowds, swarming streets, and packed plazas. But for the peasants living in remote villages hundreds of miles from the capital cities, the Pope came to life through radio and television.

In San Juan Bosco, a village hidden in the mountains of southwest Honduras, there is only one television set. It's a small, black-and-white, battery-operated Sony, owned by Antonio Torres—one of the village's better-off peasant farmers. Like the other 129 families in San Juan Bosco, the Torres family lives in a white-washed adobe home, and ekes out an existence from a rocky hillside plot.

Senor Torres issued an open invitation to the village to come and watch the Pope's visit to their nation's capital, Tegucigalpa. Most of the villagers had been following the Pope's travels on their portable radios.

Antonio's small home began filling up early in the morning. Entering through the kitchen door, the villagers greeted Antonio and his wife and then passed into the main room, talking quietly amongst themselves until the telecast began.

"It's beautiful, isn't it, the Pope's visit to Central America? You know it's the first visit any Pope has ever made to this region," enthused Corina Ortiz, as she sat nursing her tenth child.

"Yes, but what a shame Padre Molina can't be with us now," butted in Pancha Banquedano, a small peasant woman dressed in a red polyester eñit. "And what a shame we can't afford to be there in the capital with the Holy Father."

Padre Molina is the only priest who visits San Juan Bosco. Usually he stays for four months. During the other eight months of the year, the village's cement, tin-roofed church remains under lock and key. With fewer than 200 priests to attend to Honduras's 3.4 million Catholics, many of the country's villages see priests only rarely. Yet, Honduran peasants consider themselves devout Catholics. The people of San Juan Bosco will tell you proudly that repeated visits by microphone-toting Protestant evangelists have produced not a single convert.

Although the bus ride from San Juan Bosco to the capital is only three-and-a-half hours, few peasants could spare the money to go to see the Pope. Even in good years, they barely produce

## The village of San Juan Bosco

TO get to San Juan Bosco, one has to travel three hours south of the Honduran capital, Tegucigalpa. The last ten miles of the trip are on an extremely narrow dirt road that winds perilously around steep, rocky mountain-sides.

The town plaza consists of two large mango trees, a large grey cement church, a five-room schoolhouse and an unpaved basketball court. No one so much as sits in the plaza, and only rarely do the children play basketball. Even for the villagers the heat of the sun is too fierce.

San Juan Bosco's 129 families live in 97 adobe houses. Half the peasant families own an average of four acres. The other half rent small plots in which they grow beans and corn. Usually they turn over a third to a half of their crop to the landowner in lieu of paying rent.

At least half the population is illiterate, most exist on a diet of beans, tortillas and salt, and few can afford more than three changes of clothes.

Their standard of living has not progressed since the time of their parents, but they are willing to accept their lot so long as they can provide basic sustenance, however deficient in proteins and vitamins, for their large families.

The villagers all thank God for things that happen in their lives. They instinctively blame themselves for the bad. The people of San Juan Bosco are extremely generous with what they have. They value their families and friends. Because for them this is their true wealth.

Recently the village has acquired a television set and a twice-weekly bus service, happenings of major significance providing, as they do, a link never had before with the outside world.



A narrow road goes from the capital to San Juan Bosco.

## Pope-watching in Honduras

enough corn and beans to provide subsistence for their large families, most of which have at least eight children.

But this year's drought virtually destroyed the villagers' crops. Seeing the Pope became an impossible dream. So they settled for the next best thing.

"And here's the 'Papamobili!' And here's the Holy Father waving to the crowds!" shrieked the TV announcer in a tone more befitting a sports event than a visit by God's representative on earth.

Suddenly the hum of conversation in the Torres household came to an end and Antonio ushered

dozens of children to the front of the room, the adults to the back. The home's six plastic chairs were given to women; the rest of the viewers settled onto the cracked cement floor.

For more than two hours not an eye drifted away from the TV set. The peasants stood up, sat down and crossed themselves at the appropriate moments, murmuring prayers, as if the television screen had been transformed into an altar, as if they were physically present at the Pope's mass.

Pope John Paul II spoke with emotion of the importance of the Virgin Mary as a model for all women; the problems of unemployment; poverty and political disappearances in Honduras; and



In San Juan Bosco, the pope's visit comes to life on Senor Torres' television set, the only one in the village.

## Honduras, relatively speaking, is a country of peace.

**HONDURAS**, the second largest Central American country after Nicaragua, has a population smaller than El Salvador's, though it's five times greater in size. Much of the country, which is slightly smaller than England, is composed of rugged, mountainous terrain totally unsuitable for agriculture. About 45 percent of Honduran land is classified as forest, and less than 25 percent is currently under cultivation.

Most of Honduras's 3.8 million inhabitants live in the western half of the country. Forty-seven percent are illiterate, 68 percent are peasants or agricultural laborers, and only 32 percent live in urban areas. The nation's industrial sector is extremely small. Bananas, coffee and

gold are its main exports.

Compared to its neighbors—Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala, all three of which are embroiled in armed struggles against insurgent movements—Honduras lives in relative peace. In November 1981, Roberto Suazo Cordova was elected president, returning the country to democratic rule after a decade of military government.

However, given the disastrous shape of the economy, political leaders can't afford to be too complacent. Estimates for unemployment and underemployment run as high as 22 percent and 60 percent respectively. The country has a foreign debt of \$1.6 billion—roughly twice the

government's budget for this year. And since President Suazo Cordova took office, 40 politically active students and workers have "disappeared"—a euphemism for liquidating members of the political opposition.

Some Hondurans also fear that increases in US military aid—which will total \$15.3 million dollars in 1983—can only heighten the possibility of involving the country in violent confrontations, either by providing the weapons and military training to repress a discontented civilian population, or by directly committing the Honduran army in its neighbors' wars.



The basketball court, one of San Juan Bosco's main features, is seldom used because of the hot climate.

the need for peace in the region.

The crowds cheered every time the Pope paused. They waved their yellow-and-white flags, shouting out "Viva el Papa." But through it all, the villagers of San Juan Bosco sat awed and solemn-faced.

When the broadcast ended, I asked several people in the room what they hoped the Pope's visit to the region would bring. Repeatedly I received the same answer: "Peace."

The Pope's visit to Honduras was one of the least controversial and politically tense of his eight-day tour of Central America, a part of the world wracked by armed conflict and civil war.

San Juan Bosco is located just three hours' drive from the borders of both Nicaragua and El Salvador—the two countries where fighting has been fiercest in recent years. The villagers of San Juan Bosco live in fear that their neighbors' conflicts, conflicts whose political origins they don't begin to understand, will spill over the borders and cause havoc to their tranquil, if impoverished, lives.

Kim Conroy, a fellow of the Institute of Current World Affairs, is a free-lance journalist. She had been away from San Juan Bosco for four years and returned for a visit at the time of the Pope's trip to Honduras.

## The most-traveled Pope

THE first pope to travel internationally was Paul VI, who served as pope from 1963 to 1978. He visited the following places:

- 1964—Holy Land and India
- 1965—UN in New York
- 1967—Portugal and Turkey
- 1968—Colombia
- 1969—Switzerland and Uganda
- 1970—Asie, Pacific Islands, Australia, Philippines

Pope John Paul II's Central American trip was his seveneenth since becoming pope in 1978. He has flown 150,000 miles to visit the following countries:

- 1979—Mexico, Poland, Ireland, US, Turkey
- 1980—Zaire, Congo, Kenya, Ghana, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, France, Brazil, West Germany
- 1981—Philippines, Guam, Japan
- 1982—Nigeria, Benin, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Portugal, Great Britain, Scotland, Wales, Argentina, Switzerland, San Marino, Spain
- 1983—Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, Haiti



## After years of turmoil, India and Pakistan begin to see eye to eye



By Arun Chacko  
Associate Editor  
in South Asia

NEW DELHI—Two hundred and fifty years ago, the British decided that the best way to rule India was to set off the majority Hindu community against the large Moslem minority. Those seeds of mistrust planted so long ago ended up in the partition of the subcontinent and live on in long-festering disputes between India and Pakistan.

While Indo-Pakistan affairs continue to swing pendulum-like from bad to indifferent, some sanity is beginning to creep into the long-acrimonious relationship. The most promising recent development is a joint commission, headed by the foreign ministers of both countries, set up to monitor progress in bilateral relations.

At the March summit of nonaligned nations in New Delhi, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq formally agreed to the commission in an atmosphere officially described as "cordial and extraordinarily friendly." President Zia concluded: "The agreement was in accordance with the wishes of both countries and will pave the way for closer relations." Experts now will begin studying the possibilities for cooperation in a number of areas, ranging from industry, trade, travel and culture, to health, science and information flows.

According to one optimistic Indian official, "What the joint commission achieves will depend upon how the two sides approach it. However, I am confident it will lead to positive and constructive links between the two countries. There will not be any backward movement—only forward."

The major initiative for the recent easing of tensions was taken by Pakistan. It has completely reassessed its military capabilities, economic situation, identity, relationship with the US, and threat from the situation in Afghanistan. The growing realization that its emphasis on military options has been economically and politically disastrous has led to a change in its attitude toward arch-enemy India.

"I think there is a general desire among the people of Pakistan to normalize relations with India," a senior Pakistani embassy official in New Delhi explained, "since the situation is materially different from what it used to be. We have fought three wars and nothing came of it. The separation of the eastern wing [now Bangladesh] was a major setback for Pakistan."

"At one time there was a feeling that Pakistan could be militarily on a par with India," he continued. "There were elements that used to feel Pakistan need not give up its position of strength, whatever it was. A lot of change has come into that attitude now. Whereas many people in Pakistan used to look upon India as an adversary, the position now really may not be so. There is a general interest in India, and hope that things will improve."

India, meanwhile, has been calling all along for a normalization of relations between the states on a broad front—not just militarily. Indians are still wary of the Pakistani metamorphosis, however. Without question, normalization of Indo-Pakistan relations would be good politics on both sides of the border. But Indians are less sure about the permanence and legitimacy of agreements with an unpop-

ular military regime.

To understand and appreciate what is going on today between the two countries requires some knowledge of their recent history.

Pre-independent India was partitioned on the basis of a Moslem-advanced "two-nation theory," which maintained that Moslems were a different people from—and could not live with—the Hindu majority. Consequently the Moslems, with religious and some cultural differences but otherwise indistinguishable from their Hindu neighbors, got a country in an extremely sensitive geopolitical area (present-day Pakistan and Bangladesh).

But while the Hindus, by and large, were forced to clear out of that area en masse, millions of Pakistani families continued to have Moslem relatives in India, whose Moslem population still numbers Pakistan's. India, in fact, never subscribed to the two-nation theory, though it did grudgingly accept the two-country partition.

Pakistan, for its part, needed to develop its own separate identity, and in order to do so, emphasized the few differences between the two countries rather than their overwhelming similarities. Almost all contacts, including relatives' visits, were cut off. Even when they were not at war, normal diplomatic relations were never allowed to exist between the two countries.

Pakistan always considered India a mortal threat to its security, and in a move to become an equivalent regional power, it entered US-sponsored military alliances. India responded by getting Rus-

sian assistance. Both suspect the other's nuclear intentions as well. The hostility and mistrust has erupted into full-scale war three times since independence.

But both sides have realized for some time now that heightened tensions has merely kept military expenditures at unacceptably high levels and both countries in abject poverty. In the case of smaller Pakistan—struggling since its inception with problems of insecurity and identity—these expenditures have resulted in a kind of military stranglehold, throttling fundamental rights and the political process.

Today Pakistan is willing to reconsider its position. In a series of newspaper articles entitled "Make Peace Not War," retired Lt. General A.I. Akram, now head of the Pakistan Institute for Regional Studies, made some noteworthy points: "We must acknowledge that we share with India many things. We share with India its culture, to which we have contributed, and which is also reflected in Pakistan. We share its history, and we have a certain subcontinental identity."

"Many Pakistanis abroad feel a little more at home in the company of an Indian than they do in the company of an Arab or an Iranian or a Turk, regardless of religion. Pakistan sprang from the subcontinent and not from the Middle East or Central Asia. This is a matter we should not try to deny."

General Akram also struck at the root of Pakistan's traditional foreign policy by declaring: "India does not want to destroy Pakistan or swallow it, it only wants to keep it under control, certainly weakened

to a degree. But the time has come to change our fears about undying partition. It is not going to happen. We must join with India in those elements of our culture and heritage which are common to both. In other words, we must look for points of unity rather than diunity."

Pakistan's geopolitical perspective have changed as well. It feels threatened on its western border for the first time by Afghan developments, and vulnerable to superpower pressure. Despite recent US military and economic aid, Pakistan has not considered the US a reliable ally given its lukewarm support in the Indo-Pakistan wars. There is a growing realization that a working relationship with India could improve its ability to withstand superpower pressure.

Pakistan has concluded that it is not a military match for India, given the latter's size, resources and industrial infrastructure. It has offered to sign a "No War Pact," similar to the one India made in the 1950s, completely rejecting the use of violence. India maintains that the existing Simla agreement made after the 1947 war already rejects the use of violence in solving disputes. It wants to go further, with a peace treaty similar to the one it has with the Soviet Union, which would normalize relations on a broad front.

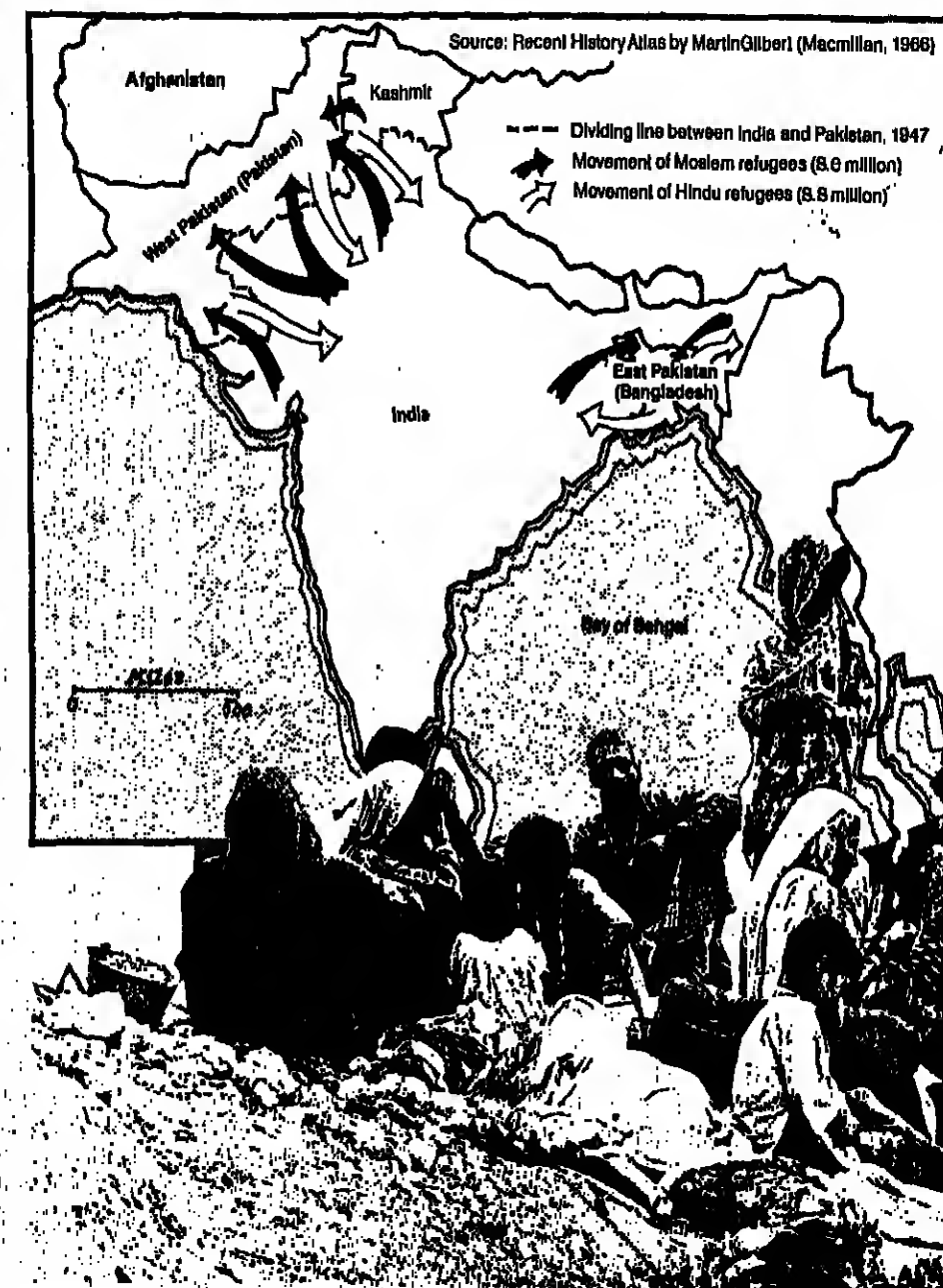
Mr. K. Subrahmanyam, director of New Delhi's Institute of Defense Studies and Analyses, explains the differences in approach: "Pakistan's emphasis is on confidence-building measures in an adversarial situation...What India is aiming to do is to convert the adversarial situation to one of friendship and cooperation...It is characteristic of the two polities that the Indian approach is political, while the Pakistani approach is military and security oriented."

Although periodic controversies over issues like nuclear intentions and the sometimes obscure the direction of Indo-Pakistan relations, there is a general positive feeling on both sides.

As one Indian official carefully put it, "First it was possible to be negative for the sake of being negative. Now a negative action has to be explained in terms of the overall positive framework. This is a strong pressure point. In view of the regional situation, and public opinion in both countries, it should be possible to think of better relations in the future."

Those unfamiliar with the complexity of Indo-Pakistan relations might well look at what appears to be marginal shifts in attitudes and progress, and say "so what?" In reality, and for those who know the situation, things have come a long way indeed.

Before independence in 1947, what are now India, Pakistan and Bangladesh made up colonial India.



## Family Search

### Tokyo meets 'orphans' left in China at war's end

TOKYO—When the Japanese fled from China at the end of World War II, five-year-old Wang Shu Mei was left behind. A scar on her neck from a bayonet wound has been one of the clues that recently confirmed her Japanese identity. Yasuko Chata, Wang Shu Mei is just one of a large number of Japanese children abandoned in China at the end of the war who returned to Japan in February and March in search of surviving relatives.

In the 1930s and 1940s, roughly 1.4 million Japanese were encouraged to migrate to northern China to establish the Manchurian Kingdom. Roughly 270,000 of them were sent to the far north, close to the Soviet border. It was in such a place that Wang Shu Mei lived with her family in 1945. The town had about 300 women and children, and the husbands and fathers were all in the Imperial Japanese army.

The Imperial government of Japan had taken cultivated land away from the Chinese and had turned it over to the Japanese immigrants. Consequently, the Chinese in the area hated the Japanese, and as soon as the war ended, the Japanese were on the run from both Soviet troops and the Chinese.

The soldiers in Wang Shu Mei's town fled before everyone else—only three civilians made it back to Japan. Most of the other civilians either were killed or committed suicide. Many of her friends were murdered, very often by Japanese military leaders in their efforts to get the soldiers out. Other children were slaughtered because it was feared that their cries would jeopardize everyone.

Another Japanese left behind in China as a child, Shu Chang Sun, was in Japan in February and was confident he would find his natural parents. He carried with him handwritten notes saying his father, who was clearly named, had sold him and his younger brother to Chinese foster parents. When asked how he felt about the incident, Mr. Shu said: "I don't carry any grudges against my parents for selling us. It happened at the time of war when everything was mad." In the confusion following the war, many children were abandoned; some were even kidnapped.

Many families strangely desired to reunite in the post-war period, but were unable to make any move because there were no diplomatic ties between Japan and China. Relationships between Tokyo and Beijing were not normalized until



By Yoshiko Sakurai  
Associate Editor  
in Northeast Asia

1972. In the last decade, however, several hundred of these "orphans" have tracked down their relatives and 141 have resettled in Japan.

Since 1981, groups have been arriving for two-week stays to seek their parents through arrangements made by the Japanese Welfare Ministry. So far, of the 152 who have come to Japan under this arrangement, 92 have had their identities confirmed. For many, however, the reunion is not a simple happy ending, but often is the beginning of another complex and difficult phase.

Although Japan is an economic giant, it does not have a system adequate to meet the needs of its returning sons and daughters. They are provided with a "re-settlement fee" of yen 125,000 (roughly US\$540) but in most cases this is the only money they have to start anew in the world's most expensive country.

The Welfare Ministry gives them a one-day orientation to help them navigate the giant step between socialist China and capitalist Japan. They are then set free with a tape recorder and a set of cassette tapes and Japanese-language texts. The language training, essential if they are to locate work, is the responsibility of the individual. No government facilities are provided. Only private classes run by volunteers are underway.

The newcomers also are expected to find their own employment. While the government encourages them to master skills at vocational centers, the exercise is an impossible one until the language is mastered. They are eligible to rent public housing, and in order to achieve the "minimum levels of life" they can apply for financial aid—an average about yen 30,000 (US\$130) a month.

The Japanese indifference to those returning is obvious in the first meal they are offered. It is a boxed lunch with assorted foods, all of which are cold and too sweet to the taste of those who have spent their lives eating Chinese food.

In 1981, the Welfare Ministry spent yen 13 million (US\$56,500) to bring 47 orphans to Japan; at the same time, the government spent yen 80 million (US\$347,800) to build air-conditioned

sheds at Ueno Zoo for two giant pandas from Beijing, gifts from the Chinese government to celebrate the normalization of ties with Japan.

Most of the orphans who now live in Japan feel miserable and disappointed, and so do their abandoned foster parents back in China. In only four cases have foster parents been brought to Japan so they can be taken care of in their old age. Of those remaining in China, 60 percent have no means of support.

Abandonment became such an issue in northern China that visits of those seeking their natural relatives were suspended for one year. Only this past January was an agreement reached whereby the Japanese government offered to pay half the living expenses for foster parents in China, the other portion to be paid by private support groups in Japan.

The Japanese government first proposed that long-term, low-interest loans be provided for the orphans so they could send money to their foster parents. The Chinese government did not accept the proposal, saying it placed an unnecessarily heavy burden on those who were already trying to start a new life in a different country. Although an agreement has been reached, nothing has yet been decided on the amount of financial assistance to be given to foster parents or when it will commence.

Hsu Zou Zhi, one of the orphans who was returning to China, complained tearfully: "When we left China, people provided us with clothing and other necessary items for our long-awaited trip. I am not crying because my next of kin have not been located but because we have been mealy treated by the Japanese government. I cannot help crying. Are we not Japanese? Are we not the same Japanese as all of you?"

A Chinese graduate student at economics at Waseda University for the past two years, Xin Lou Lin, says: "All of these orphans do not realize before they leave just how well they are cared for by the Chinese government. For instance, they have had free housing and good social welfare. Though the standard of living as a whole is much lower than in Japan, they have had the benefits of an average way of life. In Japan they can only have the lowest living standards."

"Over nearly four decades in China, they have indeed become Chinese. Taking all these factors into consideration, it is perhaps best that they simply come to confirm who they are, and then return to China to continue living with their foster parents. What the Japanese relatives could do is to send money to express feelings of gratitude to the Chinese foster parents."

In the meantime, 823 Japanese who grew up in China and who wish to search for their relatives are on a Japanese government list. Additionally it is estimated there are still between 5000 and 20,000 orphans of Japanese origin living in China.



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Currents

NEW YORK—There are people everywhere and in all ages who see an opportunity for themselves in other people's crises. Ambulance chasers (alias undertakers) are adepts at it.

An Irish undertaker called Barney used to display a macabre advertisement in the local newspaper: "If booze doesn't get you, Barney will."

The vogue word for that sort of thinking is "pragmatism." Before pragmatism came to mean an attitude of mind that excluded all considerations of morality from business decisions, it was used to denote statecraft. Chanakya, the Indian political philosopher preached it. Machiavelli, Talleyrand, Metternich, Krishna Menon and Kissinger practiced it. They were willing to commit armies to death to topple unfriendly governments and to do much worse for the interest of their countries.

Today's breed of crisis-opportunists operates much more like the old ambulance chasers. The difference is that they seek opportunities for private gain in a crisis

## Big banks lead today's 'crisis-opportunists'



By Tarzile Vittachi  
Associate Editor  
at Large

that involves everyone—the global recession. On a small scale, take a realtor in the State of Vermont. He spends most of his time watching little mom-and-pop stores crumbling under the weight of high interest rates. When mom and pop cannot pay their dues to the bank because business is bad, this realtor appears from behind the jam jar and offers them the cash they need at the rate he had borrowed from the bank, or a teeny bit

higher. Two or three loans like that and the store is his. He doesn't want to run it, but closes it down so he can sell it. Buyers are scarce in a recession, but he can afford to wait. He has a line of credit at the bank fixed to rates that prevailed before interest skyrocketed.

But that is very small stuff. Some international banks have been practicing the art on a much bigger scale. Their line of pragmatic business is not mom-and-pop stores but whole countries. Those countries have oil underground or undersea and want cash to buy the equipment to prospect, drill and bring it to the market. Or they are anxious to mine new areas for

minerals. Or they want money to help the peasants so they can develop new towns and villages.

So the big banks lend the money that Arab oil people deposited with them at high interest rates to those countries. This is called recycling. And when the countries aren't able to pay the interest when it is due, the banks lend them more money at even higher interest rates to service the original loan. They keep repeating the process until the debtor is in lapses.

This is called fiscal irresponsibility on the part of the debtor. But, because this responsibility involves big bucks, the banks then form a consortium to lend the irresponsible debtor more money to prevent themselves from collapsing along with the debtor. This is called "saving the system."

The Wall Street Journal, the Financial Times, the Nihon Keizai and the Frankfurter Allgemeine were an admulatory editorial finger at the debtor country which then commits financial harakiri—devoting its bahts or cruzeiros, pesos or roubles—and asks its people to tighten their belts until the export market improves by foreigners rushing to buy local products with exchange dollars fattened by the devaluation.

But this, sadly, does not happen because the export markets and freight prices are already controlled by the big operators. When discontent seethes and people pushed to the wall begin to riot, the governments put them in prison or shoot them up. This stops even the minute foreign aid flow into the country because Human Rights and Democracy are being violated. The government then makes out that only endless Comrades are being shot up. That's OK because the country is now labeled as authoritarian as distinct from totalitarian. That's good.

It's all very logical, exciting, profitable and dirty. The only difficulty is how to be a "winner" in any crisis to be exploited into an opportunity. The ambulance-chaser is a caricature. But there's nothing funny about it.

## Agile robots to undertake threatening chores

By Yoshiko Sakurai  
Associate Editor in Northeast Asia

TOKYO—Japan is developing robots that will be able to explore nuclear plants and other environments too dangerous for people to enter.

Toshiba is the first to come out with a prototype unit, which looks like an elephant's trunk. A series of touch sensors are placed along the trunk, with a camera mounted at the tip. The "inspector" is monitored by watching its progress on a television screen. Since the robot is on a vehicle or a crane, it can be used only in large work spaces. The Toshiba unit will be on the market in 1985 with a price tag of \$111,000.

It will take several more years of development before a robot is equipped to do maintenance and repair work. That will require stronger joints, more durable materials and a new generation of computer software.

For use in smaller work spaces, a smaller, more agile robot is being developed

## Asian, not ASEAN, autos now in production



By Mochtar Lubis  
Associate Editor  
in Southeast Asia

JAKARTA—Several years ago, member governments of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand) promoted the idea of jointly manufacturing an ASEAN car. According to the original scheme, each country would produce certain components, and the cars would then be assembled in member countries.

The ASEAN car would be simple and cheap, suitable for a variety of road conditions, easily modified to suit different needs and easy to repair. Since the ASEAN market absorbs 600,000 cars a year now and is expected to grow to more than 1.5 million, the project would have been a profitable one.

Now, however, it seems likely that the future does not hold an ASEAN automobile. Both Indonesia and Malaysia have decided to produce their own cars. Indonesia hopes to be producing all the components by 1990, and Malaysia has already started making some parts. Indonesia offers the biggest market, about 200,000 cars of all types a year, followed by the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia, with Singapore the smallest market.

Today Japanese car manufacturers dominate the Southeast Asia automobile market and have almost pushed the American cars out of the running. Some European manufacturers have been able

to maintain their position, although their share of the market is much smaller than it used to be. Mercedes-Benz, British Leyland and Citroen, for example, are still holding their own.

The Japanese cars have been able to capture a very large share of the Southeast Asian market not only because they are very competitive in price. Their spare parts also are easily available and cheap, which makes maintenance costs lower. American and European cars, by contrast, are notorious for their expensive spare parts and high maintenance costs.

Although owners of Japanese cars grumble about the quality of the bodies—not sturdy enough and rust rapidly—they are full of praise for the engines, which are well built, easy to repair and, more important, thrifty on gas consumption.

Whether the Japanese automobile industry will lose a big part of the ASEAN market when Indonesia and Malaysia produce their own automobiles is a question of the future.



A street in Bangkok. The ASEAN car market is expected to grow to 1.5 million vehicles.

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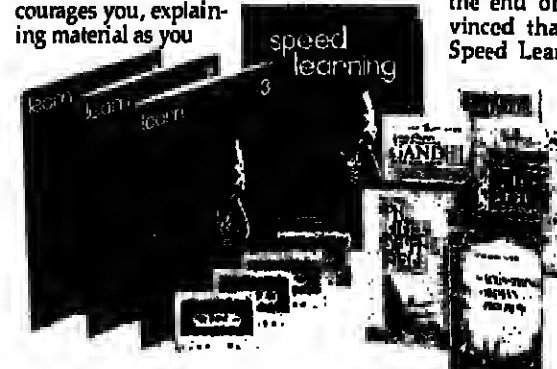
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## Letters

## Superpower face-savers

THE chances of a superpower confrontation are growing. No one can predict where a crisis will occur but there is no question that deployment of the dangerous and unnecessary Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe would cause a dramatic increase in tensions. Unlike the Cuban missile crisis, we may find that the current leaders do not have the courage to withdraw, as Khrushchev did in 1962.

The unprecedented danger of such a confrontation calls for the preparation of proposals that would provide a face-saving way out for both sides. In order to have a reasonable chance of success, this proposal should be perceived as in the national interests of both and should transcend the immediate issues in dispute. For example, the US might inform the USSR that it would hold up deploy-

ment of the Pershing II and the cruise missiles in Europe.

—provided the USSR cuts its SS-20 missiles to 162 (a figure Soviet leaders have already mentioned)

—provided the USSR joins the US in a two-year freeze on the testing, production and deployment of all nuclear weapons and delivery systems; and

—provided the USSR agrees to negotiations that would explore under what conditions both countries could regain confidence in their abilities to defend their homelands against outside attack, whether by land, sea or air. This is an approach to the problem of comprehensive disarmament that has not been officially explored.

At the same time, the superpowers should initiate discussions to try to work out limitations on intervention as well as a procedure for resolving outstanding border disputes. They should also explore

how human, financial and natural resources, now supporting the world's military establishments, could be redirected to constructive purposes, with the principal aim of alleviating the malnutrition and extreme poverty that exist in large areas of the world. If carried out, these initiatives would lead toward eliminating of fensive military capabilities and simultaneously start the task of creating the necessary infrastructure for a global peace system.

Before this proposal is discarded as a utopian dream, it is well to recall that in a period of three months in the summer of 1961, John J. McCloy, President Kennedy's adviser on disarmament, and Valerian Zorin, Soviet deputy foreign minister, negotiated the Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations.

These principles, which were subsequently approved unanimously by the

UN General Assembly, were aimed at eliminating war itself rather than just limiting nuclear weapons. Because the went to the root of the problem and because both sides were negotiating to achieve a goal which was perceived to be in their national interests, the normal impediments to negotiating lesser arms control agreements were removed. Instead, each attempting to come out ahead of the other side, both sides knew that successful negotiations would benefit each equally.

—Nick Dunlop  
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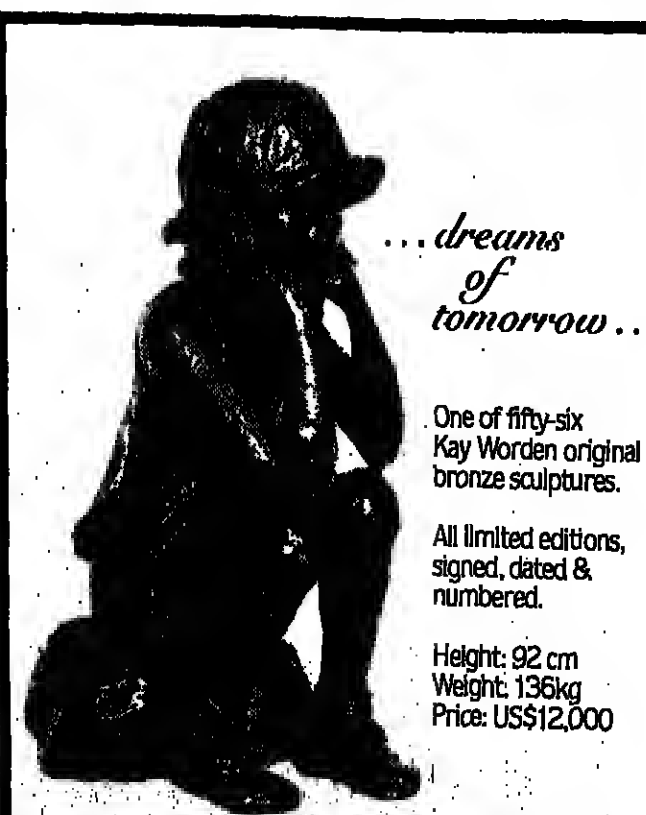
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## WorldDiary / Crocker Snow, Jr.

Newspeak in Washington;  
blue jeans in Bogota

## Disarming doubletalk

RONALD Reagan is ahead of his time. At least he's talking in what author George Orwell in "1984" described as "newspeak"—his words on occasion giving every appearance of contradicting his meaning.

Take a mid-February press conference at the White House, with the smooth, smiling and avuncular American president deflecting the alings and arrows cast by the assembled press corps as effortlessly as any US president since John F. Kennedy.

It was two weeks before the West German national election when the Social Democratic Party there, favored by the Soviet Union because of its opposition to further deployment of US missiles in West Germany, seemed to be running even with Helmut Kohl's incumbent Christian Democrats, the party preferred by Washington.

Question from a reporter (as recorded on the official White House transcript): "What do you think the consequences would be for the Western Alliance if a new German government took office and declined to deploy the Pershing missiles?"

Answer from the president: "I think it would be a terrible setback to the cause of peace and disarmament." That's newspeak.

## To con or not to con

Mexico, land of old oil surplus and new, mountainous foreign debt, bespeaks the truism, "If I owe you \$100, I'm in your debt; if I owe you \$100,000, you're in mine," in its most current application.

Mexico is in exactly this boat. With a foreign debt of \$80 billion, and some 1400 different non-Mexican banks holding one or another Mexican note, she is in the driver's seat because the banks cannot afford to let her default.

A brief visit in Mexico City recently revealed the monochrome madness of it all. The country has experienced a devaluation in excess of 600 percent in the last 15 months. The official exchange rate of the peso to the dollar which stood at 24:1 in January 1982 is 148:1 today. Inflation cannot quite keep pace with devaluation, and as the peso has lost value so too has the government's ability to pay its foreign debt.

So as in the case of Brazil, of Poland, of Yugoslavia and Zaire, along come the bank daddies to rescue the damsel in distress. Most recently, a consortium of 540 banks signed a new, \$5 billion loan to help Mexico pay its current interest payments to them and thus not default. Already we learn that another \$7 billion is needed.

There are villains enough in this piece of course. A prime one is the OPEC nations (of which Mexico is not one) for raising the price of oil to the point of triggering a downturn in the world economy. Another is the past government of Mexico led by Lopez Portillo for engaging in massive and often unnecessary spending programs against future oil revenues.

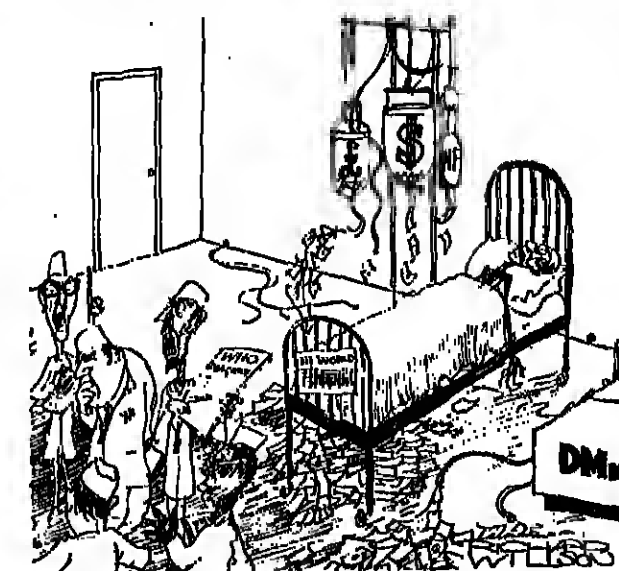
A third villain is assuredly the international banks for

tripping over each other toward perceived profits in making loans to Mexico with scanty consideration of the downside risk. The very petrodollar largesse that the banks provided Mexico and others at attractive rates a half-dozen years ago have become the "sine qua non" of the crisis today.

Honest bankers certainly know and acknowledge this today. The extent and details of the debt is on the tip of all their tongues. On the very day the \$5 billion bail-out loan was signed in New York, a powerful private banker ticked off the extent of their exposure.

"US banks hold 36 percent of the \$80 billion debt, European banks 27 percent, Japanese 20 percent and British banks 12 percent," he said. "Citibank holds \$3 billion, Bank of America \$2.4 billion, Chase \$1.7 billion and so on..."

This banker didn't limit himself to the embarrassing statistics. He cited motivation too. "Sure we've been guilty of avarice, of losing sight of the financial forest for the fruit-bearing trees," he said. "It should have been clear to any of us that this situation was precarious. But we didn't do anything about it, we didn't draw the line and discuss it with the government here in time."



The question in Mexico, and presumably in many of the debtor countries, is just who is part of the problem and who part of the solution today. The banks are a little bit of both. "Yes," this candid banker in Mexico acknowledged, "We were as conned as anyone else, and we also did a major part of the conning."

## Blue jeans in a time capsule

The newspaper El Tiempo in Bogota, Colombia, is one of the best and brightest of the fine family-owned newspapers of Latin America. Recently it published its 25,000th daily edition. It promoted the event not only for

the present, but also for posterity, burying a time capsule alongside the newspaper plant to be raised on the occasion of the 50,000th edition.

What started as a promotion gimmick quickly became a national happening. The paper ran a contest for its readers to decide which 1000 items should be included in the huge, vacuum-sealed silver capsule that would have the most meaning in the year 2051 when the 50,000th edition should be printed.

It was a warm, sunny day in Bogota with festive crowds and banners and color guards and the nation's president in attendance when the winners were announced and the capsule sealed.

The chosen items included the sublime and the ridiculous. A complete set of the works of Colombia's most famous writer, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, each one inscribed and with a special message from the author; a Beta-Max; uniforms of each of the nation's armed services; a soccer ball. The biggest cheer came for a pair of blue jeans, an item, it was explained, that's the most characteristic clothing of the day and thus of the utmost interest to those opening the capsule 68 years hence.

## Henry Moore to the rescue

The high flyers of Venezuela had their wings clipped in February with the devaluation of the bolivar. Though this had been seen as inevitable—and indeed was precipitated by an increase in "flight capital" out of Venezuela—the country seemed to be staggering in the first days after the deed was done.

"It's a true tragedy, we have failed utterly," said one friend in Caracas who, like others there, was compulsively self-critical. "We have been blessed with oil, with a small and entrepreneurial population, with an efficient and productive oil industry based on the modern infrastructure the American oil companies established here and then passed on to us. We pump about the same amount of oil as Mexico, it accounts for 85 percent of our foreign exchange, and we only employ one-quarter of those employed in oil in Mexico. So we've had everything going for us, and we've blown it entirely. Where do we go from here?"

The mood is contagious. Almost anywhere one goes in Caracas the talk is the same. One uplifting exception, however, is the Museo de Arte Contemporaneo where a remarkable exhibit of Henry Moore paintings and sculptures has just opened, courtesy of the British government, in this the bicentennial year of the birth of Simon Bolivar.

The exhibit features 139 sculptures and 90 drawings, ranging from his earliest sketches made in World War II London bomb shelters, to his artful illustrations of sheep, to his huge, surrealist bronzes.

It's a happy tonic for a city with an unsettled stomach. There have been enthusiastic crowds at the exhibit, and special pride in the fact that the Caracas museum is the first ever with the capacity to display indoors two of the sculptor's most massive and impressive works.

The Moore show, a traveling one, had just come here from Mexico City. "It's a funny thing. We do seem to come to countries where things have turned decidedly sour," said Margaret McLeod, a director of the British Council arranging the exhibit. "I can assure you, we're not part of the problem, and we may be part of the solution. But I won't tell you where we're going next."

## What do YOU think?

WorldPaper is asking for reader response on a range of topics. These will be comprehensive, non-national and, we hope, interesting. We'll select a sample of your comments for publication and will print poll results in later issues. Please send any suggestions you have for future topics along with your response to this month's questions to:

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## Kamel Abu Jaber



### "Should we negotiate?"

Greetings to Jerusalem!

IT IS AGAINST the back-ground of 1967 and 1973 and their aftermath that the present situation should be viewed. It is said by some that the passage of time tends to harden the Israeli position and further whet their appetite. Is that really the case or is it more true to state that Israel's design, grand plan, has always been there and that only portions of it are revealed at the proper time? Surely no one can deny that what has happened and what is happening now in the Arab-Israeli conflict is not a result of some series of accidents all to the benefit of Israel. To say this must not be construed as one's adherence to the idea of a Zionist conspiracy contained in the so-called Protocols of The Elders of Zion, but to simply point out the evidence of a pre-conceived, well-thought out plan.

More than any other leaders the world over, King Hussein and Mr. Amr are aware of this back-ground. A fact which adds another dimension of complication to their negotiations to reach a common stand vis a vis possible future negotiations with Israel. In their hearts both leaders know that to begin with, the very existence of Israel is an aggression against the Arabs. Even if that fact were swallowed, there remains Israel's intransigence evidenced in her annexation of Arab Jerusalem, the Golan Heights and her continued and illegal occupation and practices in the West Bank, Gaza and South Lebanon. What is there to negotiate about?

Israel states that should an agreement be reached between King Hussein and Mr. Amr regardless of the grounds of such an agreement - whether it be UN Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, the Fez Plan, or the Reagan Initiative or a combination of all or any - the Arabs must come to the negotiation table with no prior conditions whatsoever. Is anybody aware that this in itself is one such Israeli pre-condition? Not to mention the fact that Israel has, in a number of ways, stated that neither Jerusalem, nor the one hundred and forty six settlements, nor her illegal annexation of the Golan Heights are negotiable: not to mention that if, by some miracle, an agreement with the Arabs should be reached, the borders of the Arab sector of Palestine will have to be opened for Israeli tourism, trade and even settlement.

Israel wants the negotiations to commence though they may lead nowhere because from her vantage point, such negotiations, especially with the Jordanians and the Palestinians, serve to give her further de facto legitimacy in the eyes of the world, by making it appear as if the two sides have certain legitimate claims. They also foster the idea that such claims are equally just though in dispute, and that such a dispute can be aired, if not resolved in the negotiation process. Mr. Reagan too, though not the American government in its entirety, wants the negotiations to commence. After all, he has nothing to lose, and much to gain however the negotiations may turn out. In an election campaign which has already started, it is good to look like a peace maker. Surely peace-makers become the more blessed in an election year. Further, Mr. Reagan too is quite clear in his approach, for he has stated on a number of occasions that he is simply nudging the two sides to the negotiation table with out any guarantee whatsoever regarding the outcome. The Europeans, including the Soviet Union, are making vague noises which no one seems to understand making true the good professional dicta, "when in doubt, mumble".

Now what of the Jordanians and Palestinians? It goes without saying that ultimately, even now, we are one people though political expediency may dictate otherwise, at least for the moment. It is also obvious that the stress should always have been, and it should be now and in the future, on what unites not what separates. To have one common stand should be so obvious as to need no elaboration. Such a stand strengthens both sides and, with the rest of the Arab world in support gives them power. Now power is a strange phenomenon for it tends to ignore ordinary hostilities between people and cuts clearly and immediately to the heart of the matter. When even such a modicum of power is within grasp, then it becomes easier to ask "do we need negotiations at any price?"

The Jordanians and the Palestinians now are in the eye of the storm. It would make the life of the Israelis, Europeans, the Americans and even most Arabs easier should they negotiate. For the Israelis it is further legitimization from the true owners of the land. It would be an accomplishment of monumental proportions for Mr. Reagan; a postponement of an unpleasant affair for the Europeans busy with their domestic life and anyway the negotiations turn out will do no harm to the Soviets.

For most Arabs, especially those on the periphery, though not necessarily geographically, the negotiations will get them off the oral hook. It was reported by the BBC on 6th April 1983 that a US State Department official stated that the "peace process is at a unique moment". For the Arabs every moment since 1948 and even before has been unique. Uniquely psychedelic till we are unable to discern direction.

## The protege that turned into a monster

World literature teems with stories and fables about mischief-doing ghosts, gins and monsters. The Arabian Nights more than once tells stories about the ginn which, having been shut up in a tight-closed receptacle, might be suddenly released through some sort of witchcraft ritual, to do the bidding of its liberator, the magician. Such a ginn might be called upon by its master to raise storms in the sea, to pull down high-towering mountains, or to lay havoc to whole stretches of land - just to terrorise and avenge its master's enemies. More relevant to our purpose here is the story of the monster that was created by Frankenstein.

As related by the "The Oxford Companion to English Literature", Frankenstein's story by Mary Shelley, the second wife of the well-known English poet, runs as follows: Frankenstein, a Genevan student of natural philosophy, learns the secret of imparting life into an inanimate matter. Collecting bones from the charnel houses, he constructs the semblance of a human being and gives it life. The creature, endowed with supernatural size and strength, but revolting in appearance, inspires loathing in whoever sees it. Lonely and miserable, it is filled with hatred for its creator and murders Frankenstein's brother and his bride. Frankenstein pursues it to the Arctic region to destroy it, but is himself murdered by the monster.

It seems that westerners are fond of horror stories and horror films, left Alfred Hitchcock's productions alone bear witness. But it also seems that such Western horror-literature fans fail to see the moral of such literature when it is applied to politics. Architects of Western policy do not appear to have got tired of creating monster proteges, to avenge their own strategies, whose mischievous and destructive powers cannot eventually be controlled and curbed by their creator-masters. Architects of Western policy should try to get the point behind the well-known Arabic saying "A believer cannot possibly be bitten twice by the same snake."

For once, back towards the late beginnings of the instant century, Western powers had done a lot to

create the Nazi monster, or at least to encourage it into economic and political growth, just to play it against the East in line with the game of the balance of powers which the top designers of western policy had long mastered, but which also has eventually cost mankind millions of lives and a high toll of destruction and devastation.

By Henry Matar

For, Hitler's clique was actually brought to power in Germany in 1933 by a peculiar secret co-operative endeavour on part of both the German armament monopolies and their counterparts in the countries of the West. It is no longer a secret that certain members of the Nazi clique were soon becoming millionaire monopolists and had joined the German financial - military oligarchy - Hermann Goering's own concern had a capital of 6 billion Reich Marks, with a fortune of over 3 1/2 million dollars in the United States. Joseph Goebbels became a millionaire by marrying Magda Quandt, a banker's daughter. Such Nazi monopolists struck alliance with Krupp, the biggest German armament manufacture firm. It is no secret either that Hjalmar Schacht, the German banker, toured the United States soon after the Nazi coup to lecture before financiers in the biggest cities. His propaganda campaign, which claimed that the fascist regime was "the finest form of democracy", began to bear fruit. General Motors cleared at least thirty million dollars, out of which twenty million were reinvested in industries owned or controlled by Goering and other Nazi officials, as Congressional Record Vol. 88 has it.

If such was the secretive collaboration between the West and the Nazis on the economic side, no less encouraging was the secretive support the West was offering to the growing Monster on the political side.

In brief, such support amounted to Western connivance at Hitler's feat of aggression against Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia, or even to the

Western underhand instigation of the Nazi growing power to turn against the East. During the Spanish Civil War, the US principle of neutrality and the Franco-British doctrine of non-intervention blocked military aid to the Republicans and gave Germany and Italy free hand to strengthen General Franco's falangista.

Hence the tragic end of the Spanish democracy. The folly of such policy reached its climax, however, in the all-partite plot against Czechoslovakia. Hitler's Germany threatened invasion, and Western Europe was stupid enough to accuse the victim, which was only re-acting in self-defence, of the wicked intention of working for a universal war.

Yet the Munichite detente concluded by British, France, Germany and Italy in 1938 to set Nazi hand free in Czechoslovakia definitely served to awaken Western Public opinion to the dangers of this venturesome game. Europe set forth to react in the right way to stay the capacity of its monster protege, but still at the very high cost of seeing Poland, Belgium, Holland, Norway, France and even a good part of Russia overrun by the war-machinery of the aggressor.

Now the West really learned a lesson from its previous experience with the Nazis? Has it not reared a new monster in its recently adopted child, Israel? Is the West still blind to the unpredictably disastrous consequences that Zionist warmachinery can have if it turns against those very architects of such machinery? Is not what is happening in Lebanon nowadays during the tri-partite negotiations for the evacuation of foreign troops quite enough to convince Israel's patrons that things have marched a really closed ally? Is it not yet clear that Israel is not primarily and ultimately after peace but rather after military expansion and conquest? Are there now no indications - whether on the Lebanese front or on the minutes of the negotiations - to show the West that Israel unrestricted power in the area might eventually turn against the very interests of its supporters, not to say its creators? One wonders!

## Courage before action

By Osama El-Sherif

THE MOROCCAN call on all Arab countries to participate in the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Morocco is encouraging but at the same time poses many vital questions. When the Arab states meeting in Fez last year took their historic decision to adopt a comprehensive peace plan for the Palestinian problem, the Palestinians, the rest of the Arabs and the whole world expressed hope for this united stance.

Words were followed by action through the Arab league delegations, which toured the world to explain the contents of the proposed peace plan and to gather support for it. And although many of the European and Asian countries visited expressed their 'solemn support' for the Arab peace plan, nothing much was given by these countries in terms of tangible aid.

What the Arabs found after they returned was that the only real drive for peace has to come from the Arab countries themselves.

But this revelation should have been ap-

parent a long time ago when the whole problem began.

It is essential that the Arab world achieves a just peace in the area with the support of Europe and other countries of the world, but the real responsibility falls on Arab shoulders.

What we wonder about now is what new decisions the Arabs will take at the upcoming summit. Will the usual statements of condemnation and anger be issued to soothe Arab emotions, or will there be a courageous effort to face facts? And if they decide to actively tackle the problems facing them, what weapons will they use in their historic confrontation with Israel and its supporters?

It took Arab leaders long and precious time to reach the decisions of Fez. And, now, after we discover the bitter facts that lie behind our attempts to bring a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem, we suddenly realize how difficult and perilous our tasks are. Let us hope that the Arab leaders meeting in Morocco soon will be able to recognize these tasks and act accordingly.

14 APRIL 1983

THE JERUSALEM STAR 9



# What comes next?

By Ya'acoub Jaber

Before answering the above question, it is perhaps useful to recall that a few hours after the release of the cabinet's statement on the outcome of the Jordan-PLO talks, Israel found it no occasion to gloat over. It was quick to exploit the new situation by saying that there was no reason Israel should be disappointed — because from the very beginning, it knew that President Reagan's Middle East plan had no chance of success.

The initial Israeli reaction was meant to imply that all the time, Israel was right and the other parties, including the United States, were wrong. As was expected, Israel and probably other foreign powers will now find it expedient to blame the Arab side for the collapse of the "peace process".

This, of course, is far from being true. But we are afraid that Israel's unprecedented outrages in the occupied West Bank and Gaza may be forgotten for a while, in the midst of the outcry over the failure of Jordan and the PLO to reach agreement.

The euphoria provided by President Reagan's plan should have been exploited to the very end by a determined Jordan-PLO effort. In case of failure, the effort would not have been wasted because it could help uncover further Israel's final and absolute rejection of peace and the US' inability to check its uncompromising ally.

In case of success, many would have applauded the courage and wisdom of those who had been able to bring an end to what has become the intolerable suffering of Palestinians under occupation.

What comes next is a question of great significance under the present circumstances. For to reject an option should mean that there is an alternative plan of action. From a first look around, neither the PLO nor any Arab state or group of states seem to have such a plan.

A state of no-peace-no-war will prevail for some time in the region, giving Israel a free hand in completing its Judaization programme in the West Bank and Gaza. Frustration will grow deeper than ever.

This bleak outlook will prevail unless the United States, supported by other Western allies, tries to circumscribe the situation with a new bold initiative such as an international conference on the Middle East, involving all parties concerned in the conflict.

In the end, one wonders why the United States did not take early steps in preparing the ground for a more powerful justification for entering the peace process. Had Israel by now been forced to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, and had its settlement activity in the West Bank frozen, things might have been different from the way they are now.



## Arab Editorial Opinion

THE JORDANIAN government's statement on the outcome of the talks with the PLO on future political action has been highlighted by the Arab and local press.

Two Qatari newspapers call for the forging of a common Arab stand supported by a determined will, to confront Israel and its allies.

Al-Riyya writes that Arabs from the Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean had been hoping that Jordanians and Palestinians, who are tied by common objectives and facing the same challenges, would come up with a joint position to end the Israeli occupation and deter the Zionist intrigues.

It goes on to say that despite what has happened, lessons from the past and the present show that the two sides must continue to co-ordinate their policies and close their ranks.

"Despite our strong belief that the final decision should be left to the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, this decision must be the result of a common Arab policy that receives maximum support, so that it can cope with the Israeli intransigence," the paper concludes.

The English-language newspaper Gulf Times says that Jordanian-Palestinian co-ordination was aimed at reaching an agreement to safeguard the "two peoples' common interests, which emanate from their historical ties."

It notes that there were positive aspects in the talks between His Majesty King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, as Jordan has asserted that it would never take any step encroaching on the rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to have their own way in recovering their lands. Mr. Arafat has expressed willingness to co-operate in any effort designed to solve the Palestinian problem.

In conclusion, the paper expresses the hope that Arab leaders at their next summit will be able to correct the situation through adequate co-ordination of their policies.

Ad-Dustour newspaper in Amman notes that the government's statement emphasised Jordan's commitment to continuing its support for the PLO, and for the struggle of Palestinians in the occupied territories against Israel's expansionist plans.

It says that throughout their talks in the past few months, it was clear that

Jordan and the PLO were in agreement on pursuing political means in an attempt to regain the Arab land occupied by Israel in the 1967 war. This commitment to political action was part of a pan-Arab plan, as the Arab world decided on the political course through the adoption of the Fez peace programme.

Furthermore, the paper adds, all Arab states have accepted, whether implicitly or explicitly, Security Council Resolution 242 around which all peace initiatives revolved.

"Jordan, in view of its position and special relationship with Palestine and its people, has always been anxious to exploit every possible chance to achieve the goal of rescuing the occupied land and its captive people. And in pursuit of this goal, Jordan has acted on all fronts and joined hands with the PLO in a sincere effort to come up with a decisive conclusion," Ad-Dustour writes.

It goes on to say that it is possible to find a way out of the complicated situation by providing the Fez initiative with the necessary momentum. This can be done by amalgamating it with the other currently available peace plans. This view was a point of agreement in the talks between Jordan and the PLO.

"In the face of this deadlock which the talks have reached, Jordan has no other way but to offer all possible help to the PLO and Palestinians under occupation — within its capabilities, the need to safeguard its national security and within its capacity as a member of the Arab League," Ad-Dustour concludes.

Al-Ra'i newspaper notes that the statement carries a renewal of Jordan's firm stand on the side of the Palestinian people and their national rights. It reaffirms the unity of the Jordanian-Palestinian family, which it says does not infringe the PLO's right to choose its own way of achieving its declared objectives.

Al-Ra'i remarks that Jordan's moves in the past few months were inspired by the need to try to check the mounting Israeli aggressiveness, and by persistent calls to achieve a minimum unity of Arab ranks. As a result, there came the Fez initiative which coincided with President Reagan's peace plan.

Noting that the Fez initiative and Mr. Reagan's plan have something substantial in common, as both are based on Resolution 242, the paper adds that Jordan saw in the two proposals a chance for a movement towards a solution reconciling the land and ending the suffering of its people.

Saw Al-Sha'ab newspaper writes that since the Arabs have decided to pursue a political option, the problem was how to initiate an Arab and international movement capable of breaking the deadlock and ending the dangers emanating from the no-war-no-peace state. This situation, in the first place, serves Israel's expansionist objectives.

"Jordan's moves were necessitated by its position and its historical ties with the Palestinian people, as well as by the fact that it is directly threatened by Israel's aggressive designs," the paper adds.

It goes on to say that Jordan's aim was to forge a common stand with the PLO capable of employing President Reagan's plan in implementing the provisions incorporated in the Fez initiative.

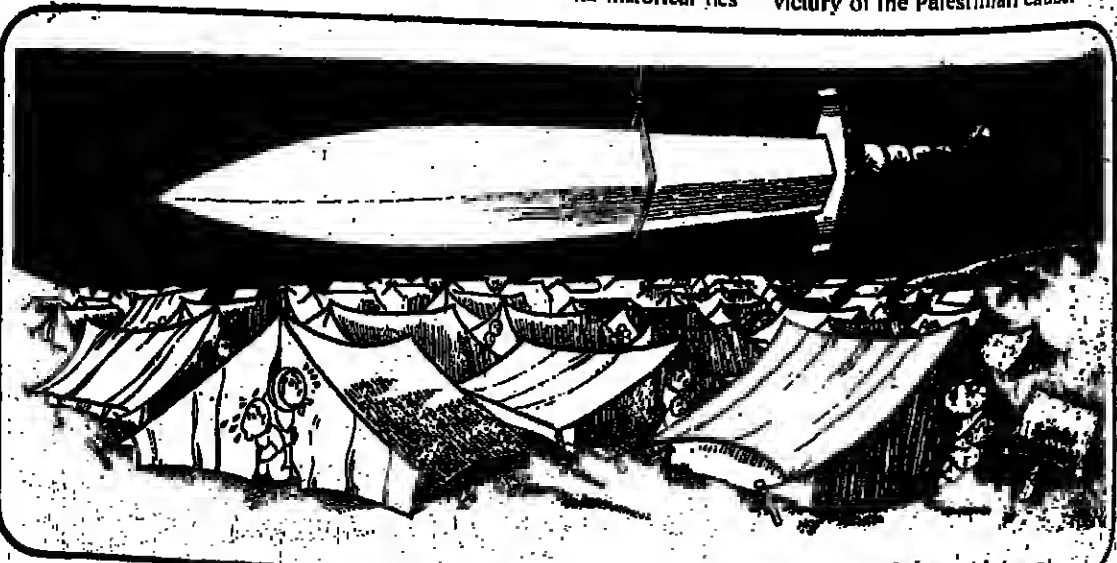
"Having failed to achieve this, Jordan had no choice but to leave it to the PLO to decide its course of action," the paper writes.

It concludes by asserting that Jordan's decision does not conflict with its firm commitment towards the cause of the Palestinian people and giving all possible aid to Palestinians in the occupied territory.

The English-language Jordan Times writes that Jordan has done the appropriate thing under the present circumstances.

"We, in Jordan, must have thought that any risk was worth taking, provided that the Palestinians, as legitimately represented by the PLO, recognized the danger of not taking it and were prepared to support and participate in the effort for peace. After all, the alternative to trying was inaction and perhaps failure, given the limited options the Arabs had then and have now."

It concludes by saying that in any case, Jordan has not given up hope and will not withhold total support for the victory of the Palestinian cause.



—Ashraf Al-Awsi

14 APRIL 1983

# Opening the door on old Cairo

THE 70TH BIRTHDAY of Naguib Mahfouz, Egypt's grand old man of letters, was marked by this first English translation of *Children of Gehelawi*, over 20 years after its publication in Arabic. Available now as *Children of Gehelawi*, in a sensitive translation by Philip Stewart, the novel is not one of the author's greatest, although its themes and preoccupations, as well as its setting in the crowded alleys of old Cairo, are characteristic of much of Mahfouz's work during a career that spans more than 40 years.

Although Mahfouz is unquestionably the leading Arabic novelist to have emerged this century, little of his writing is available in translation. This is blamed on the length and complexity of many of the novels and the consequent difficulties of translation, as well as on his specifically Egyptian character. His major novels await translation, but for those already familiar with the short novels, *Midaq Alley* or *Miramar* (both available from Heinemann) any new offering is worth the wait.

Born in Cairo in 1911, Mahfouz has maintained a prolific output since the appearance of his first novel in 1939, interrupted by a long silence between 1952 and 1957. His first success was with the "pharaonic cycle" which appeared between 1939 and 1944, a series of historical romances set in ancient Egypt.

In the work that followed, he abandoned the historical setting for modern Cairo and the lives of its lower-middle-class citizens.

The most acclaimed of what could be described as the Cairo cycle is the trilogy — *Beyn al-Qasryn*, *Qasr al-Shaykh* and *Al-Sukkariyya* — which follows the fortunes and tribulations of three generations of a middle-class Cairo family from the end of the First World War until shortly before the end of the second. Its style is a polished mixture of realism and naturalism.

Though clearly completed before the Egyptian revolution of 1952, the trilogy did not appear until 1956-57. In the years between, Mahfouz remained silent.

The over-riding theme of conflict with the powers that be, is established in the prologue, with the rupture between the authoritarian father and his sons, whom he expels from the big house.

After each episode the partial liberation of the poor from their masters is followed by a relapse into their former abject state. Each messenger of change must begin again.

The old Cairo district where each episode takes place, lives in almost total isolation from the rest of the world, and the dramatic action covers its entire history to the present day.

The history of the quarter is characterised by constant opposition between a status quo that favours class exploitation and political repression, and a counter-struggle generated by the dreams of equality and freedom, embodied in the message of the successive protagonists.

After a number of "trial runs" (including "History of painting in Italy", "Rome, Naples and Florence" in 1817 and "De l'Amour" in 1818), he ventured into the literary world with some of his finest works, produced in record time: "Le Rouge et le Noir", "Chroniques du XIXe siècle" and "Vanina-Vanina" (1831).

He continued writing right until his death. An accomplished novelist, with "La Chartreuse de Parme" (1839), "Lucien Leuwen" (1834), he created a new type of character in his novels and described the phenomenon of what has been called "the crystallization of love".

The heroes of Stendhal's works are sensitive creatures, torn between an unlimited capacity for love and the cartesian need to analyse everything constantly. Unhappy in love, Stendhal's characters seem to confirm the old saying that "the heart has its reasons which the mind knows nothing about".

**Children of Gehelawi**  
By Naguib Mahfouz - tr. Philip Stewart  
(Heinemann, London)

The work that followed showed significant changes in form, and it is reasonable to suppose the silent years were spent in absorbing the profound political changes taking place in the country and re-evaluating his output.

Mahfouz broke his silence with *Children of Gehelawi*, which first appeared in serial form in the Cairo daily, *al-Ahram*, late in 1959. Its appearance provoked an aggressive campaign to have it banned, led by conservative religious elements who found the treatment of venerated religious figures disrespectful.

The book is in the form of an allegory, set in some timeless and generalised area of old Cairo. Its characters and events are drawn from Hebrew, Christian and Islamic historical lore, tradition and myth. The narrative is structured in five self-contained episodes, linked only by the setting and the repeated pattern of events that evolve around the protagonist of each tale.

Following the prologue, the first four of Mahfouz's "young men" are allegorical portraits of Adam, Moses, Jesus and Mohammed. Only the last is purely fictional: modern man, the man of science and technology.

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# Away from it all days

European Hideaways by Ian Keown, (Angus and Robertson).

WHETHER you enjoy watching salmon leap in a Highland stream in Scotland, or like to drowse in a mimosa-scented garden on the French Riviera or picnic in a pine-scented Alpine meadow, this book is for you.

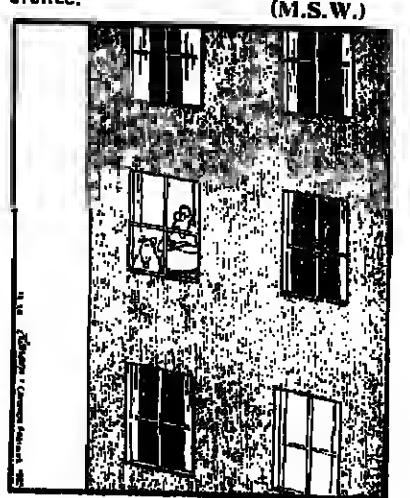
It is not for people who like their holiday fun pre-packaged in plastic, whose only worry is what brand of suntan lotion to pack. It is most definitely for travellers who refuse to settle for the limo-drum and the run of the mill.

Needless to say it is also for holiday makers who do not have to worry about the size of their wallets, with prices ranging from less than £25, for a single night in a double bed size four poster in an Irish castle, to £65 and more, for a night in the Hotel de la Ville, a 40-minute drive by Rolls-Royce from the centre of Paris.

Europe Hideaways is a guide-book which provides detailed and easy to absorb information about 200 hand-picked inns, chateau hotels, resorts etc. throughout Europe.

The information is presented simply and concisely. The guide is arranged by country, starting in northern Europe and working its way south.

Within each country hotels are organised more or less geographically, north to south not in any form of preference. (M.S.W.)



Edwin lived reclusively in his midtown apartment with his dog, Lala, whom he secretly loathed.

# Bicentenary of Stendhal

By Odile Van Wersich

Father of tourism

IN FRANCE, the city of Grenoble is this year celebrating, in a grandiose way, the bicentenary of the birth of one of its best-loved sons, Henri Beyle, known as Stendhal, born on January 23, 1783.

Stendhal didn't at first intend taking up a literary career. A former soldier turned diplomat (he was nominated consul in 1831 at Civitavecchia), he endeavoured, throughout his life, to use his social situation to seek out fame. The army hadn't enabled him to shine; nor had his diplomatic career. He therefore became a writer.

After a number of "trial runs" (including "History of painting in Italy", "Rome, Naples and Florence" in 1817 and "De l'Amour" in 1818), he ventured into the literary world with some of his finest works, produced in record time: "Le Rouge et le Noir", "Chroniques du XIXe siècle" and "Vanina-Vanina" (1831).

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In contrast to many writers who need a special well-loved place in which to write, Stendhal, the writer-diplomat, was able to write only by setting down now here. To avoid pulling down the roots which would have dented his creative strength, he travelled all over Europe looking for new experiences.

The father of modern tourism (he was the first to use this term, in "Mémoires d'un touriste" (in 1838)), he excelled in giving his travel impressions in books like "Tourisme littéraire", "Promenades dans Rome", etc.

For this bicentenary, Grenoble will be giving a dozen exhibitions (some of them itinerant) during the year to a public coming from all over the world. Six theatrical shows are scheduled, of which the most remarkable will certainly be the play written for the occasion by Henri-Alexis Baasch and directed by Georges Lavaudant. Film shows, a concert and various colloquies will help to enliven Grenoble to the memory of he who never signed his name "Stendhal" but always "H.B.", i.e., "Henri Beyle".

Russia, too, will be celebrating this 200th anniversary of the birth of Stendhal, who had often been admired by Russian writers such as Pushkin, Gogol and Gorki, from 1820 onwards. Several cultural events devoted to Stendhal will be held in many large towns in the Soviet Union, including an exhibition at the Lenin National Library in Moscow.

(Radio France Internationale)





## All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

### Why baby screams

THE REMARK that amazes me most when I hear it is, "I don't like children." How can anyone say it unless they are misanthropic? Why shouldn't any of us like children? Weren't we all children once ourselves?

Yet they speak of these shorter, less experienced human beings as a species apart, as if they had just been put in the company of a South American anteater and didn't know what to do next. They comment that babies and small children cry and scream a lot. But can you just imagine how a baby's life really is?

There you are, a small baby, lying in your crib, staring up at the crack in the ceiling just like you have done every day for the past four months. You have memorised its every contour, how it runs over to where it nearly reaches the light fixture, and where it branches out into smaller, barely visible subcracks.

Now you are fed up with it. You scream in frustration. You want to see something different so you thrash about to get rolled over on your tummy and manage to squirm to the right edge of your crib, hoping to see a new view of the world.

Your efforts are rewarded by the sight of a rectangular electrical outlet. The crack was more interesting.

With great concentration you get over to the left side and peer through the bars. There is a fluffy pink rug down on the floor next to your crib and a chest of drawers across the room with its top filled with bottles of lotion, oil and powder. If you could only get your hands on them...

The wind blows the curtains out from the open window to brush against the potted plant sitting on the floor in the sunlight. The shiny green leaves wave in the breeze as if they are greeting you. Now there is something really interesting! You want to get a closer look but you can't get past the bars. You scream in frustration.

Good old mum comes to the rescue. She changes and feeds you and then you go right back into the crib until it's time for the afternoon stroll. The only thing you can do now is take a nap. Something must be done to change this situation!

You improvise a programme of exercises in order to gain maneuverability. You start by picking the fuzz balls from your blanket to strengthen fingers, kicking your booties into the crib corner for better leg muscles.

After months of concentration and effort you can sit, crawl, stand and finally walk. Mobility at last! Your problems are solved.

You remember that nice plant and toddle into your room past the rug to check it out. Someone has moved it to the top of the chest of drawers. Drats! You want to scream hui...

The doorbell rings. Never mind the plant. You'll go socialise with the guests. When you get to the livingroom you find that all of them are adults. In spite of being able to walk you are still left out of things. Everyone is having a good time talking and you are staring at the top of the coffee table, the chair cushions and a lot of knees! You scream in frustration.

Life is never easy.

### Would you believe it?

HOREMKENESI, A 3,000-year-old cemetery foreman in ancient Egypt, is ready to face the world again after reconstruction operation of his face and head.

The process was carried out by Mr. Ernest Pascoe, head of fine arts at Bristol Polytechnic in south-west England, after the head was removed from the mummy's decaying body. It took about a year.

"I first made an alginate mould with a flexible lining so as not to harm the skull," said Mr. Pascoe. "Then I made three plaster casts from the mould."

One of the casts was made into a half head, half skull. "This enabled the sculptor to control the amount of clay used to build up the features. Small wooden pegs indicate the various depths, based on known average sizes of the different facial and other tissues."

A complete head was then made and given a bronze-like finish. Mr. Pascoe spent two weeks studying the original skull in detail. He was aided by Dr. Frank Elce Leok, a consultant who examined more than 6,000 mummy heads.

It was found that Horemkhesi had fractured his nose early in life and that it had moved about 3mm to the right so the reconstructed face got a crooked nose too.

Many visits to Egyptology departments of museums in Manchester, Oxford and London were made before work began. "I had to stop work on the head for long periods," explained Mr. Pascoe. "Seeing it afresh made sure that I was not working on a preconceived idea." (LPS)



Left: Ivory worsted wool double-breasted coat.

Right: Navy and white striped cotton cardigan piped in red with matching short sleeved jumper.

### Paris falls for le style anglais

By James Kanu

THE FRENCH manage to twist their tongues around the name with ease. Its origins are Latin, of course. But it has taken Aquascutum more than a century to make the French aware that the name means more than just a waterproof coat.

Like a nervous young designer with some ephemeral new line in fantasy costume, this historic name in British fashion has just launched its updated image under the stony eye of the chauvinistic Paris fashion press and buyers.

Aquascutum need not have worried. With the authority that only 130 years of consistently creating classics can give, they paraded up-to-the-minute blouses and short, boxy sweaters alongside traditional tweed hacking jackets.

They showed they could cut perfectly proportioned eulottes and gnu-chos as well as their neatly box-pleated skirts.

They were smart enough not to offer too much novelty. The French treat with great sentimentality the notion of

Britishness fused in the name Aquascutum. Classic raincoats, tweed, camelhair, cashmere. That's what they want.

The Figaro's fashion correspondents described the Aquascutum image as "luxurious comfort, like a great English country house." Aquascutum have thoughtfully insulated their wools with quilted linings and plenty of furry collars.

"Whenever there is an economic crisis," she added, "the French turn to quality."

### Bad breath problems

I have bad breath. I use a mouth spray but it doesn't help for long. I brush my teeth all the time.

My baby daughter just got her first two teeth. I want her to grow up with nice teeth. Is there any thing I can do now or is it too early?

Mouth sprays, rinses and the like tend to cover the odour for a short time only. Go to your dentist for a checkup and have any decayed teeth filled. He will also be able to remove the plaque, or layer of calcium deposits that build up around the base of the teeth and act as a refuge for bacteria, the source of some mouth odours.

People with some stomach disorders, or who suffer from constipation, also have trouble with bad breath as do those with tonsil and adenoid problems.

Certainly it is not too early because the buds for her permanent teeth are already there within her jaw bone. One way to help is to see that she gets enough fluoride to protect and strengthen the enamel that is forming.

Many places here in Jordan have enough natural fluoride in the drinking water so that no treatment is needed. Other sources available are fluoride pills that can be given to infants daily and continued through childhood, then later when she is twelve or thirteen.

### Health by Joyce Niles

Teen and her permanent teeth have emerged the dentist can apply a solution to her teeth for added protection.

You can give her teeth a daily brushing with a small soft toothbrush and a tiny bit of fluoride-containing toothpaste. As she grows, encourage her to brush her teeth daily just as you have been doing for her. And offer her fresh fruit instead of candy or biscuits as a snack.

Joyce Niles is a member of the American Medical Writers Association.

### Beef, pepper and mushroom casserole

Chef's corner

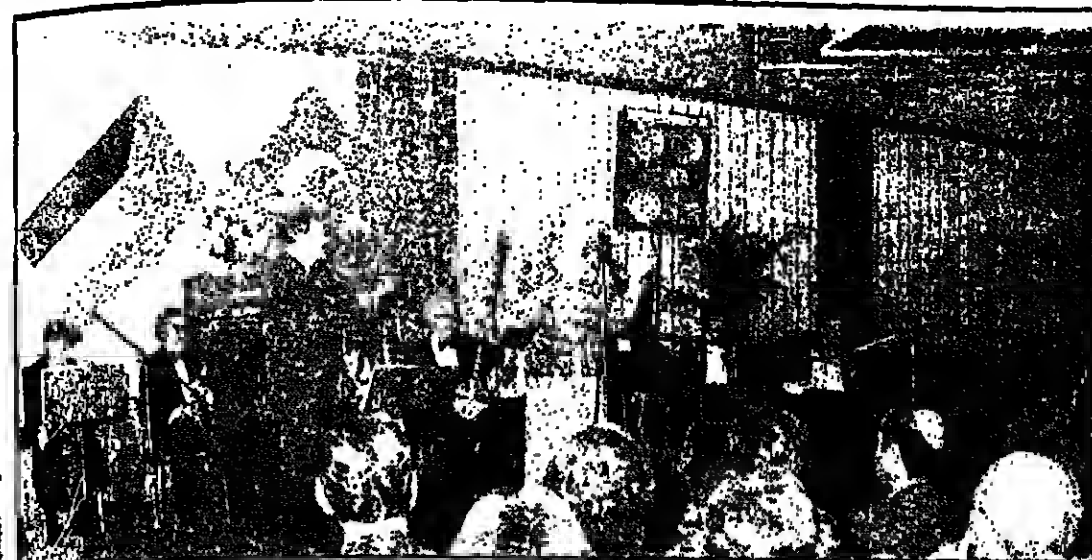
#### Ingredients

- 1 kg braising steak
- 3 tablespoons plain flour
- salt and pepper
- 3 tablespoons oil
- 3 onions, chopped
- 1 large green pepper, cored, seeded and chopped
- 600 ml beef stock (or a mixture of stock and red wine)
- 1 bouquet garni
- 250 g mushrooms, sliced

#### Method

- Cut the meat into 2.5 (1 inch) cubes.
- Season the flour with salt and pepper and use to coat the meat.
- Heat the oil in a flameproof casserole, add the meat in batches and quickly brown on all sides. Remove from the casserole.
- Add the onion and pepper to the fat remaining in the casserole and fry until softened. Return the meat to the casserole, sprinkle in any remaining seasoned flour and cook, stirring, for 1 minute.
- Gradually add the stock (or stock and wine) and bring to the boil, stirring constantly. Add the bouquet garni, cover and cook in a preheated moderate oven, 160°C (325°F), Gas Mark 3, for 2 hours.
- Add the mushrooms, adjust the seasoning if necessary and cook for 30 minutes. Remove the bouquet garni. Serve with potatoes and a green vegetable.

Serves 4 to 6



Mrs. Nesrin Sipahi

### Singer captivates audiences

When Turkish singer Mrs. Nesrin Sipahi gave two concerts at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel this week the Turkish members of the audience were particularly happy. It seems Mrs. Sipahi's concerts in her home country as a popular singer are lucky ever to get tickets but here in Amman they could hear her twice in one week.

And many of the audience did return for a second time to hear Mrs. Sipahi's rich and beautiful voice and to enjoy her orchestra's haunting and graceful music which was played mainly on traditional Turkish instruments.

Minister of Culture Mu'at Alut Nawar was present at the first concert while Sharifa Fatma and Princess Al-Faisal attended on Friday. Turkish Ambassador Mr. Resat Arin and Mrs. Arin were amongst those fortunate enough to enjoy both concerts.

Can we hope that Mrs. Sipahi's concerts will be the first of many Turkish cultural events to be enjoyed in Amman?



Margaret Osburn with one of her paintings.

American painter Margaret Osburn is enjoying a successful exhibition of her work at the Alia Gallery this week. Mrs. Osburn studied all aspects of art in the United States and has exhibited work many times.

With her husband Jimmie, she has been living in Jordan since 1981. During this time she has held a continuing exhibition at the American Club and has taught classes in painting and drawing.

### Calendar

#### EEC Festival

Parthenon Folklore Group  
Thursday 14 April at 8.00 pm  
Gastlii Odet  
Sunday 17 April at 8.00 pm  
The Northern Black Light Theatre  
Monday 18 April at 4.30 pm and Tuesday and Wednesday 19 and 20 April at 10.00 am and 4.30 pm  
L'Innocente, a film by Italian director Luchino Visconti  
Tuesday 19 April and Wednesday 20 April at 8.00 pm  
All performances take place at the Royal Cultural Centre

#### Exhibitions

The Alia Gallery presents an exhibition of paintings by American artist Margaret Osburn. The exhibition continues until 16 April  
The French Cultural Centre presents an exhibition "Le Monde Des Marionnettes" with 60 marionettes from around the world.  
Tuesday 19 until Thursday 27 April.

#### Lecture

Dr. Minute Palmer will present a lecture at the American Centre on Public Opinion and American Politics. Dr. Palmer is professor in the Department of Government and Director of the Middle East Studies Center at Florida State University.  
Monday 18 April at 6.30 pm. The lecture will be in Arabic

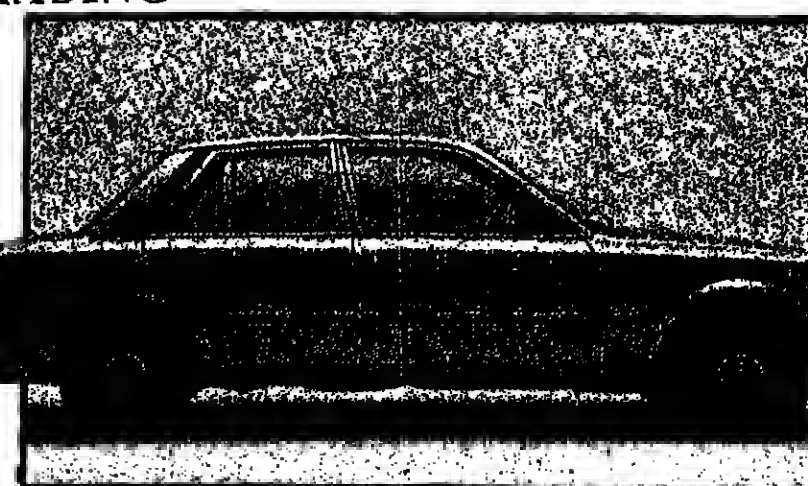
#### Videos

The French Cultural Centre presents Video pour les Jeunes "Aventures: Vidney - Les banquiers du crime"  
Documentaire: Le tueur de crisiaux  
Monday 18 April at 5.00 pm and 6.00 pm respectively  
"Histoire: Des autos et des hommes - Le match Renault-Citroen"  
"Solences: L'aventure des planetes"  
"Tom et Julie" a film by Nina Companeez with Francine Berge and Evelyn Blyle  
Wednesday 20 April at 5.00 pm, 6.00 pm and 8.00 pm respectively

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